

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 25, 1909.

### Concerning Capt. Kidd's "Hidden Treasure"

THE PROPOSED expedition of H. L. Bowdoin of New York to Malone bay, Nova Scotia, with the view of uncovering the Captain Kidd's "hidden treasure," has had the effect simply of arousing the good-natured cynics of the country to the point of questioning: First, whether there ever was a Captain Kidd; second, whether, if there was, he ever saw Malone bay; third, whether, if he did, he buried any treasure there; fourth, whether he ever had any treasure to bury; fifth, whether, conceding everything else, any treasure he might have hidden would, or by any possibility could, have escaped the multitude searching for it since the Captain Kidd yarn was first spun.

But cynicism in this connection has taken another turn. It is said that Captain Kidd buried his treasure in an island which was situated in a bay which had an island for every day in the ordinary year. Now Malone bay, Nova Scotia, has exactly 365 islands. It would seem, therefore, that all Mr. Bowdoin has to do is to search one of these islands at a time, checking each one off as searched, and that he must inevitably in time come upon the treasure if it was hidden in an island of Malone bay and has not already been discovered and made away with. There would be something tangible here, one would think. There would be some satisfaction, at least, in the fact that one had at length found the bay which had the requisite number of islands.

But along comes a Puget Sound editor who insists that Cisco bay, thousands and thousands of miles removed from Malone bay, also has exactly 365 islands, and declares that Captain Kidd would be far more likely to bury his treasure in one of these islands than in a Malone bay island, had he ever seen Cisco bay, for the reason that it would be less likely to be discovered in the latter than in the former hiding place.

The effect of this must be to cause Mr. Bowdoin to doubt his theory. It may even discourage him. He may be inclined, indeed, to abandon the expedition, not being able to tell when some other bay with 365 islands will turn up at the other end of the world, and not knowing but that there is a bay somewhere which contains an island not only for every day in the ordinary year but for every day in a leap year, leaving the inference that Captain Kidd selected the odd island as a hiding place for his treasure—assuming, of course, that there really was a Captain Kidd and that he had treasure to hide.

THE INDUSTRIAL star of the new South is in the ascendency. Not only through the manufacture of cotton cloth are the people of the southern states finding occupation for their labor and capital, but in the development of the coal and iron deposits of Alabama. Those interests in and around Birmingham have felt a decided inspiration from the recent visit of a delegation of northern men, of whom one was the editor, Col. A. K. McClure. He recalled to business men his predictions of forty years ago, when, shortly after the civil war, he foresaw Birmingham's future as the center of the iron manufacture of the South. This has been realized. Today he makes a more striking prediction. "You have undersold Pennsylvania already," he said. "In time Birmingham will be the greatest center of iron and steel in the world." His belief in Birmingham's future is based on a knowledge of the state's resources, which are said to be practically inexhaustible and easily secured. It will be an achievement of the century, indeed, if Birmingham lifts the South into the ranks of a triumphant industrialism.

CHAIRMAN KNAPP of the interstate commerce commission is credited with the statement that "the Sherman anti-trust act as applied by the courts of the United States is the most mistaken and mischievous legislation which Congress ever enacted." Mr. Knapp, in giving utterance to this view, simply corroborates testimony already on hand, and much of which has come from sources unpolluted by contact with vicious influences and entirely free from the contamination of ill-gotten wealth.

Like those who have already spoken openly on the subject, Mr. Knapp voices the sober second thought of intelligent people, who, in the first fervor of reform, were willing that the national government should go to dangerous extremes, or who, at least, were careless as to the legitimacy of the means employed for suppressing what they conceived to be great and growing national evils. As Mr. Knapp regards the Sherman act now, the measure is as vicious as were the evils it was meant to remedy.

"Any restraint on the competitive freedom of the great corporations of the country," he says, "no matter whether the restraint is beneficial or wholesome, is a criminal law. It stifles the very methods by which competition alone may thrive, and crushes out the life of the business of the country." He calls attention to the fact that if railroad officials and representatives try any methods of competition they lay themselves liable under this law to fine and imprisonment, and he adds: "With the rise to office of so distinguished and able a man as the new President I hope that before the end of his term of four years we will see the law greatly modified."

This must be the hope of all who have given the matter careful thought. It is doubtless the wish now of many who, like Chairman Knapp, can and do express sincere satisfaction over the suppression of the rebate evil and the bringing about of reforms which have raised the railroads and other corporations to a higher moral plane. The point is that the pendulum swung back too far. Reformation was necessary, but demoralization was something that should have been avoided.

From the present standpoint, honest and clear headed people are able to see that some of the methods employed to crush evils in the conduct of corporations fell far from being righteous themselves. It is well that they are seeing this. Once generally recognized, the correction of mistakes, made with the very best of intentions, perhaps will come about easily and in a manner satisfying to all the interests concerned.

WHATEVER may be said about them, it must be admitted that the hats now in vogue will contribute largely toward infusing color into the early spring landscape.

### Sunday Closing in England

THE BILL for the Sunday closing in England of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors has just passed its second reading in the House of Commons. The majority in favor of the bill was an enormous one, 244 to 59, or a plurality of 185 votes in a house of 303 members. The bill is in no sense, a party one, having been introduced by a Liberal and seconded by the Unionist member for the University of Oxford. Though not a government measure, it is assured of the support of the government, so there can be no reasonable doubt of its ultimate passage through the House.

A measure of this nature already exists in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and it is the experience of those who have the temperance movement most closely at heart, indeed of practically all impartial observers, that Sunday closing does promote the cause of temperance. The bill does not affect the regular restaurants, and the interests of the bona fide traveler are safeguarded in it. It therefore cannot be classed as one of those measures designed to make people sober by act of Parliament, but it is a genuine attempt not to make drinking too easy for people on the one day of the week on which time and opportunity are least lacking. The cause of temperance reform in England requires the education of a great body of public opinion to the degree of being ready to submit to the necessary restrictions. In Scotland and in Wales religious feeling has already created this opinion, but in England the public has required to be convinced of the efficacy of the remedy. The effect of prohibition laws which end in driving the evil under the surface and in substituting the secret bar for the public one is perfectly well understood. Legislation in advance of public opinion invariably ends in evasion, and the framers of the bill have felt that the time has not come for drastic measures, but rather for the curtailment of opportunities which should never have existed.

The framers of the present bill would probably explain that what they had in their mind was the prevention of illegitimate drinking. From the purely relative point of view that some degrees of evil are worse than others this might be admitted. Unfortunately what is postulated in such a definition is the admission that evil can be imbibed temperately. Now alcohol is admittedly a poison, and the moderate use of poison is a logical impossibility. The admission of this would be fraught with incalculable benefit for the human race. It would compel men to ask themselves the inevitable question, What is good? The answer to this they would find in the place to which the answer to every question may be found, the sayings of Christ Jesus. Jesus said, "There is none good but one, that is, God." The understanding of the immense significance of this would teach the world the scientific fact that everything which deviates a hair's breadth from good is in a degree evil, and that as man's hope of the kingdom of heaven is dependent on his acquiring the mind of Christ, the sooner he eliminates from his thought any belief in temperateness in evil, the sooner he will learn to be able to begin to say, The kingdom of God is within me.

WITHOUT detracting from the praise due him, it is fair to remember that the fact that Lieutenant Shackleton has reached sixty-three miles nearer to the south pole than Lieutenant Peary to the north is due in part to the south pole's being the center of a continent rather than a sea. Although the land about the south pole is covered with ice, yet the basis of travel is stable, whereas to reach the north pole a yielding surface must be traversed. However, Lieutenant Shackleton has marshalled all the facts of past experience and made a superb use of them. His will be one of the most engrossingly interesting stories the world has perused.

PRESIDENT TAFT declares that he will make no change in the English embassy for six months. Mr. Reid no doubt will take the hint and be ready to sail in that time.

SENATOR ALDRICH, chairman of the Senate committee on finance, has been asked to give his opinion of the dividends declared by corporations, with the view of getting his attitude toward a proposition for increasing the nation's revenue which has been credited to the President. The senator's reply is properly pronounced significant, for he said he had not given thought to it, and added he would not concern himself with any of the plans to raise revenues by special taxes until it could be ascertained how much revenue could be produced by levying duties on imports, and whether the running operations of the government could not be decreased so as to make special taxes unnecessary.

If it be true, as reported, that a majority of the Senate finance committee share its chairman's views, and regard with disfavor the proposed inheritance tax, the proposed income tax and the proposed tax upon dividends—in a word, if it be true that a majority of this committee favor a cutting down of expenses rather than an increase of revenues as a means of overcoming the deficit, the effect may be to change the entire trend of thought in and out of Congress toward the Payne tariff bill.

It is recognized, a Washington telegram assures us, that in the form in which the Payne bill was reported to the House from the ways and means committee sufficient revenues to pay the running expenses of the government, at least upon the present basis of annual appropriations, cannot be collected upon duties from imports alone.

The inference drawn from Mr. Aldrich's expression, therefore, we are told, is that the revision of the tariff must be of an upward trend, and that the Congress must curtail the tendency to expand annual appropriations at each succeeding session.

The commercial interests of the country should give especial attention to this, for it cannot be questioned but that Senator Aldrich and those who are in agreement with him on the Senate finance committee reflect the opinion of a powerful conservative element in all parts of the country. Special taxation proposals as a means of raising federal revenue have never been received with favor, and have never been tolerated with patience save in emergencies. They are not regarded with favor now.

The new tariff law, it may be reasonably assumed, will be the result of a compromise, but it is equally fair to assume that it will be a measure lacking the desirable feature of permanency unless the concessions which will make a compromise possible, on one side at least, shall be brought about by an assurance that retrenchment will be practised in all of the government departments. For the belief is growing, and finding a hospitable reception among the best thinkers in the national legislature, that what we are in need of at present is not more revenue but stricter economy.

READERS of this newspaper have been made acquainted with the splendid work which Dr. Grenfell has been doing for years among the deep-sea fishermen off the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. As a young man, a Christian physician, full of love for his kind, and full of sympathy for the neglect of his kind, he fixed, by choice, his abode among these rough but brave and true-hearted men, and consecrated his life to their bodily and spiritual welfare. The beautiful manner in which he has performed his self-imposed task has already been made the theme of song and story.

The energy with which this man went to work in the early days is illustrated by the story that he wore out a whaleboat in a single season. Certain it is that he is known to every fisherman employed in the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries, and that he has won their confidence and esteem by responding at all seasons and in all kinds of weather, and regardless of personal considerations, to their calls for help.

It is at once sad and satisfying that Dr. Grenfell should at the present time be engaged in seeking help for his wards out upon the prairies of western Canada. It is a far cry from Labrador to Manitoba. The sad phase of the matter is that a man who is doing such noble and useful work should be compelled to leave it at intervals in order to obtain material assistance. It would seem as if with the world's present knowledge of his mission this should flow naturally toward him. The satisfying phase of the matter is that western Canada responds so heartily to his call. Listen, for example, to the Free Press of Winnipeg:

There is a poetic fitness in the generosity of the prairie, with its fat soil, to the lean and hungry, storm-swept rock that is called land, yonder by the Atlantic sea. They have this in common, that on the prairie and seacoast alike the distances are epic. In everything else how unlike! This is the place of all places in Canada where a Grenfell association ought to be. And its membership ought to be drawn largely from our merchants, notably the men who do business in grain and real estate; and from a large body of well-to-do farmers further west. There is, as we said, a poetic fitness in the rich wheatland reaching out a full and liberal hand to an impoverished coast whose dwellers must ever fight the malignant elements of nature for dear life—"dear life" meaning meager existence.

Such a testimonial as this must be sweet compensation to Dr. Grenfell. It has in it the ring of our own West—the ring of appreciation of good work by whomsoever accomplished—the ring of generosity and sincerity.

TWO ADDITIONAL planets have been recently added to our solar system. They have been in our solar system all the time, but we have not been able to see them. Even now the great majority of us must take the word of the astronomers for it, and we will believe that they are in existence because we have faith in the astronomers.

IT WOULD seem that there is no division whatever among our people with regard to the protective policy per se. The only difference between them arises out of the fact that some want one thing and some want another thing protected or free listed, as the case may be.

### The Cape to Cairo Railway

THE MOST stupendous railway line ever planned is that known as the Cape to Cairo, but which, in point of fact, will, when completed, link the harbor of Alexandria, in the Mediterranean, with Table Bay, in the South Atlantic. The distance, as the crow flies, is about 5000 miles, something greater even than that which separates St. Petersburg, the western terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, on the Baltic, from its eastern terminus, Vladivostok, on the sea of Japan. This colossal undertaking, which originated in the mind of Cecil Rhodes, is, in the words of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the man responsible for its practical execution, "no longer a dream." It is, he has recently explained, possible even now "to travel from Alexandria to Cape Town by rail and steamer, except for a distance of 600 miles." The southern portion of the line, starting from Cape Town, at present runs up into Rhodesia to Broken Hill, some 400 miles north of the Victoria falls. This particular section is now being extended to the Congo border, and when completed will afford a continuous run of 2200 miles. The northern section of the railway, starting from Alexandria, at the moment terminates in Khartoum, from whence at present the communication is continued up the Nile and through the great lakes toward the northern frontier of Rhodesia.

It is plain from this, of course, that very much still remains to be done, but it is a sign of what is happening all over the world that a man should be able to travel by means of regular communication, with one short break of 600 miles, from one end to the other of what only a few years ago was known as the dark continent.

THOUGH women in Massachusetts may be discomfited for the moment owing to the unflattering speech of Representative Weeks of Everett, arguing in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature against woman's suffrage, that woman has not the instinct to make her opinion of any value in government affairs, it should not be taken too seriously. Look what the women of Alabama are doing. Governor Braxton Comer of Alabama, a large mill owner, declared that he would veto the child-labor bill, when the present law was pending, if the age at which children may be employed was reduced from fourteen years to twelve. Recently he refused to appoint delegates to the child labor conference to be held in New Orleans. His reason is his belief that Alabama has a satisfactory child-labor law. Since he practically drafted the law, the Governor is regarded as a man fighting for his own ideas. The women of Alabama are not satisfied. They have met in Montgomery and appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and demand that he give Alabama adequate representation at New Orleans. If the value of the instinct of women can be called into question when it touches matters of diplomacy, it can scarcely be discounted when it deals with the welfare of children.

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN lifts its voice in hosannas because of sure signs of good times. It declares the 1909 wool clip of the state is already selling at prices averaging five cents per pound higher than a year ago, and a demand exists for all the wheat left in the country at \$1 a bushel. Live stock and other farm produce selling at high prices insure the farmers' happiness, while new records for the period have been established in Portland real estate transfers, building permits, coastwise lumber shipments and bank clearings.

SECRETARY KNOX is right in holding that the time has come when the United States must assert itself in Central America or cease to claim so much authority in that quarter.

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## ARGUMENT AGAINST STANDARD FOR MILK IN BAY STATE ENDS

Ex-Attorney General Parker Tells Committee on Agriculture That the Present Statutes Are Unfair.

## PURITY IS UPHELD

Opponents of Bill Introduced at State House Will Be Given Opportunity to Be Heard Today.

Former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker made his closing argument this morning before the committee on agriculture against the present statute of 1907 fixing an arbitrary standard for milk. Chairman Cowen said that the committee would close its hearing on milk today, and that after Mr. Parker's argument there would be opportunity for the opponents of the bills introduced and Mr. Parker would be given opportunity for rebuttal.

Mr. Parker in his opening said that there was no need for the conventional argument of counsel or advocate, for the virile earnestness with which the cause he represented had been presented by those whose industry is attacked should be far more potent than any word of his. He deprecated the compromise urged by Mr. Graustein, member of the milk oligarchy of Massachusetts.

Mr. Parker's proposition is that an enactment by this legislation of that which makes criminals without crime, malefactors without wrongdoing, has no place in the criminal jurisprudence of Massachusetts. He denied seeking to tear down that standard of the purity of milk which should always maintain. He urged that the proposition being considered in law on our statute books, that has no right of being within the police power of Massachusetts. He said he would prove that this standard long masquerading in its guise of protecting the purity of milk is nothing but a commercial regulation put there to give one class a benefit to the detriment of the public welfare.

Mr. Parker said it was not an artificial food product from human laboratories, but a substance which nature herself has furnished from her own laboratories.

What he protested against was the attempt, the unjust, the illogical attempt to make a criminal where there is no crime. That law has no right in Massachusetts which prevents a citizen from putting forth evidence that he is unjustly accused was his claim. The statute is flagrantly obnoxious to this elemental principle of the law, according to Mr. Parker. He called attention to section 55 of chapter 56 of the revised laws, which he said contained all the adequate, prohibitive provisions and penalties against this natural food product, or any attempt to affect its purity. The section likewise forbids and punishes any misrepresentation and fraud with regard to it. Within the four corners of that section is contained provisions for the exercise of every function of the police power of the state. All are provided for and if that be true he claimed this statute is a section that has come into being without any color or pretense of justification in the exercise of this police power. So segregated is that he said it has no place on the statute books.

After denouncing the contractors, Mr. Parker closed by expressing the hope that if the present standard was to be maintained that the cows would be conducted across the border from which there might be laid a great pipe line to give to the people the healthful milk that they demanded, though it might be tapped by the contractors. He expressed the hope that the present milk standard law would be expunged from the statute book.

Mrs. William Lowell Putnam of Boston, Frank P. Allen of Springfield and J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the board of agriculture, answered some points raised by Attorney Parker and others. Mr. Allen claimed that Holsteins were not all below the standard of milk and Mr. Ellsworth hoped that there would be no change in the existing standard, because there was legislation enough last year which ought to be tried out before the standard was abolished altogether. The hearing was closed.

## CALHOUN JURY AGAIN IS FILLED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—After 72 days of tedious questioning and cross questioning, the jury box is today again temporarily filled with prospective judges of the guilt or innocence of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railways, charged with bribery. When both sides exercise their right of peremptory challenge today it is expected that several of the 12 temporary jurors will be excused and the long drawn out examination of veniremen will be resumed.

Six of the jurors have been selected permanently. More than 1800 talesmen have been summoned since the trial began and 1400 examined.

## WHITLA PRISONER TAKEN TO MERCER

J. H. Boyle, Accused of Abduction, Goes Back Handcuffed This Afternoon to Scene of Crime.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—J. H. Boyle, one of the abductors of the Whitla boy, has gone back to Mercer county to face his accusers. He left this afternoon handcuffed to Sheriff Chess and Chief of Police Martin Crain of Sharon.

The woman calling herself his wife did not accompany him, as there is no accommodation for women prisoners at Mercer county jail. She probably will be detained here until the kidnapping case is called for trial.

There was a big crowd assembled in front of the jail entrance to witness the exit of the prisoner, but there was no demonstration.

Henry Falkner, and who is in no way related to the Whitla family, despite reports to the contrary, was identified Thursday night in Cleveland by a man said to be a wealthy vessel owner, who said the woman is his half sister's daughter, Anna McDermott of Chicago, daughter of a wealthy business man of Chicago.

Her mother, he said, is Mrs. Catherine McDermott and a brother, William McDermott, is in a Chicago bank. One sister, recently married, lives in Chicago, while another is living in an Indiana town.

## CHINA ASKS JAPAN FOR HAGUE TRIAL OF TITLE DISPUTE

WASHINGTON—Despatches received at the state department today confirm the report that China has requested the Japanese government to submit to the Hague tribunal questions between the two governments resulting from the Japanese occupation of certain disputed territory in Manchuria.

The most important problem relates to the so-called Chien-Tao district, the title to which has been in dispute since the summer of 1907. It is also proposed to decide upon the question of the Hsin-min-tun Fakumon railroad which is a subject of current dispute.

## ROGERS TO START HIS NEW RAILWAY

NEW YORK—The official opening of the Virginian railway, H. H. Rogers' new coal road, will take place April 3, when the first trainload of coal to be brought from Deepwater, W. Va., will arrive at the terminal at Sewalls Point, near Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Rogers will take a party of friends to Norfolk to witness the opening. The party will include Samuel L. Clemens, Franklin Q. Brown, George H. Church, James M. Beck and others. They will leave New York April 1. The road is 442 miles in length and has cost approximately \$40,000,000. About half of this amount, it is said, has been put up by Mr. Rogers personally.

## HEROIC MINISTER IS GIVEN A MEDAL

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The Rev. Cleland Hicks, pastor of the Episcopal Church, today was presented with a medal by an agent representing Andrew Carnegie for the part he took in trying to prevent the lynching of a negro a year ago. The negro was being dragged from a jail when the minister rushed to the scene and pleaded for the man's life in a speech that turned the infuriated mob from their purpose.

## MARKET MEN TALK OF MOVING IF THE TRAFFIC RULES REMAIN

Fruit and Produce Dealers Say They Cannot Do Business in Rush Season if Standing of Teams Is Limited to Ten Minutes—Site Is Offered.

Fruit and produce men are seeking a modification of the new street traffic rules that apply to the market district before the busy season arrives. The restrictions imposed on them are, they say, such a handicap to the conduct of their business that they are confronted with the alternative of moving in a body to South Boston, where the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has offered them a tract of land.

Officers and members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange stated their position today. While they do not criticize the authorities, and specifically disclaim any intention to make friction, they consider an illogical discrimination in favor of the farmers and market gardeners from the suburbs, and they say that the time has come to take the whole matter up in the right spirit with the street commissioners and the commissioners of police.

The rule which bears most heavily on them is, they say, that which forbids them to stand their teams at the curb for more than 10 minutes at a time and prohibits the backing of teams against the passage in the middle of the street.

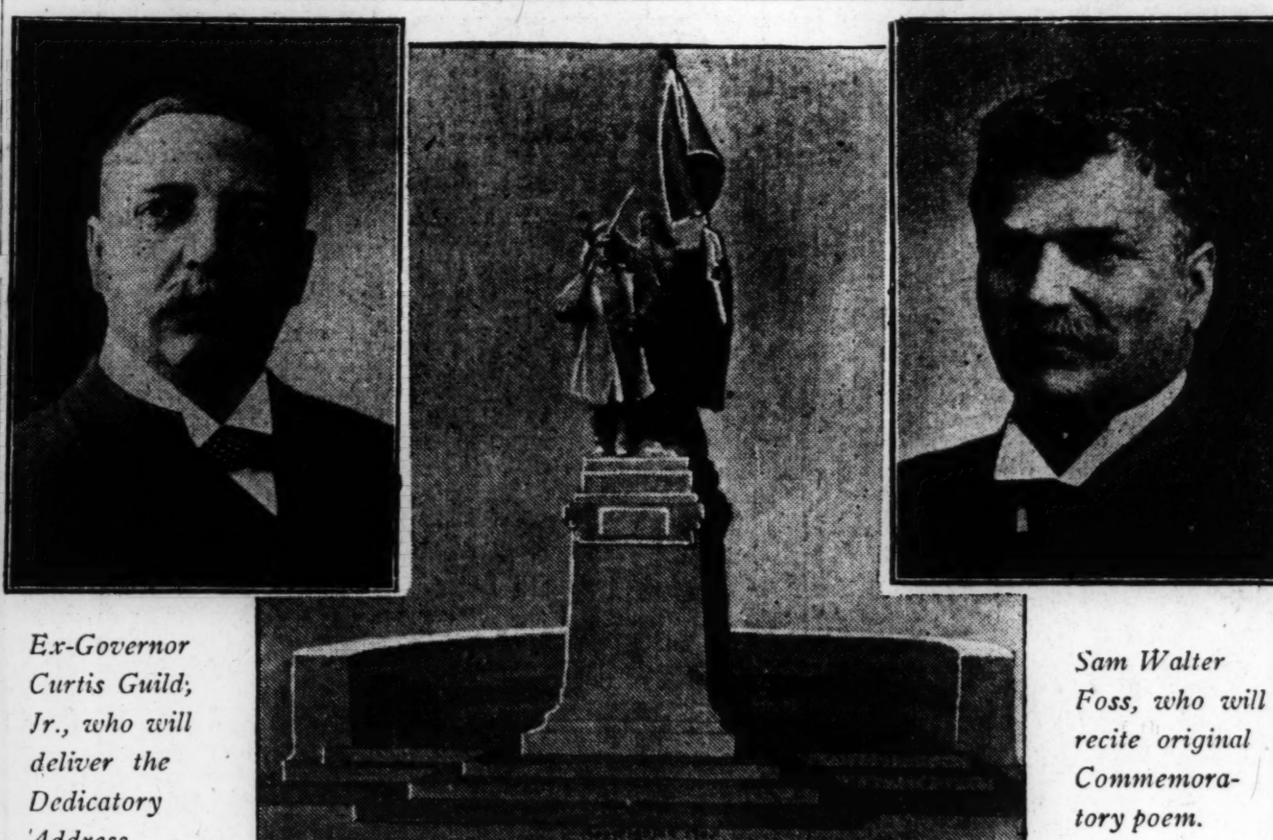
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## Somerville to Dedicate a Fine Monument



(Copyright by city of Somerville.)

### SHAFT IN HONOR OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO BE DEDICATED ON MEMORIAL DAY.

Bronze group on granite pedestal which cost \$20,000, designed by Augustus Lukeman.

THE handsome memorial monument to soldiers and sailors who fought in the civil war being erected by the city of Somerville will be dedicated on Memorial day. Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., has accepted an invitation to deliver the dedicatory address and Librarian Sam Walter Foss of the Somerville Public Library will recite an original commemorative poem. A joint committee composed of representatives from the Willard C. Kinsley post, G. A. R., and a delegation from the board of aldermen will have charge of the arrangements. Mayor John M. Woods will act as chairman of this committee.

The memorial consists of a granite edexa and pedestal surmounted by a bronze group designed and made by Augustus Lukeman of New York. It is located in Central Hill Park, near the redoubt and sets in 70 feet from Highland avenue. A promenade 25 feet wide

from the street to the edexa will be the only approach.

Four bronze cannon captured from the Spanish in the recent Spanish-American war have been presented to the city by the government and will guard the entrance to the approach.

The edexa is in the form of a semi-circle and the pedestal placed in its center. A large bronze seal of the city of Somerville will be sunk in the front of the pedestal, and the following inscription cut above the seal:

To the men of Somerville who served the Union on land and sea 1861 to 1865.

Two figures, a man and woman, comprise the group which will crown the pedestal. These will be about eight feet in height. The male figure is that of a young soldier in the Union uniform of the time of the civil war with musket on his shoulder starting for front. A winged

figure representing the spirit of encouragement stands behind him with right hand uplifted in blessing. In her left hand she holds the stars and stripes. The

spirit of the woman's figure was originated by St. Gaudens. The figures will be made of bronze and it is estimated that the group will weigh about four and one half tons. The cost of the memorial will be \$20,000. Its height is 28

feet.

It is largely due to the efforts of the Somerville board of trade and Post 130, G. A. R., that the erection of a memorial was realized. In 1906 the board of trade passed resolutions in favor of an appropriation by the board of aldermen of \$20,000 for the erection of soldiers' memorial. This resolution was presented by Mayor Grimmons and passed. A committee of 10 citizens was appointed by the mayor to procure designs. Out of 26 designs that by Mr. Lukeman was accepted.

Consolidation of the state board and commission of industrial education; Boston teachers' pensions; agricultural school for Essex county; maintenance of independent industrial school and to increase efficiency of the public schools.

Leave to withdraw was voted on the bill that school superintendents or members of the state board of education shall not be interested in teachers' agencies; on the bill for unpaid commission on higher and supplementary education; on the bill for the appointment of an agent of physical education; for a state commission on the interests of home; that towns maintain schools in school districts; on instruction as to danger of chemistry and prevention of fire; on pensions for teachers of the state; on the bill to regulate commissions of school bureaus and agencies to assist those seeking places as teachers; to put preliminary and professional education of colleges of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy under the state board of education; on tuition of children elsewhere than at their residence; for one or more industrial schools in the state; for comprehensive research of existing educational conditions; that the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy may grant degrees; that towns may maintain schools in school districts.

The work of repairing Tremont street between Boylston street and Scollay square was begun this morning. It has been estimated that there are nearly 300 holes in the asphalt along this street and the superintendent has been urged to repair them at once. Supt. Guy C. Emerson says that he gave orders that this should be done several weeks ago, but there has been a lack of material with which to do it up to this time according to the statements of the company who has the work in charge.

This work of repairing and oiling the streets in former years was not begun before the middle of April except in unusual cases, and plans were being made to begin at that time as usual. The condition on Tremont street became so bad that on last Wednesday the company was asked to begin without further delay. Unless a person drove along the side next the common, his ride was a series of jolts, as some of the holes were two inches deep and anywhere from a few inches to 10 feet across.

Bills were reported as follows:

For the Lowell Textile School, for more floor space; appropriation for the Bradford-Durfee Textile School; appropriation for New Bedford Textile School; that cities shall maintain kindergartens; on annual report of trustees of the Bradford-Durfee Textile School; for charter of the Massachusetts College.

No legislation necessary was reported on all other state reports and Governor's message recommendations.

## BILLARD MAY ASK NO SPECIAL LAW

Re-Drafted Resolution for Incorporating Company to Take Over Boston & Maine Stock Again Withdrawn.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The re-drafted resolution incorporating the John L. Billard Company of Meriden to take over the Boston & Maine stock now owned by Mr. Billard, it was learned today, has again been taken away from the joint committee on incorporations. The resolution was brought before the committee Thursday by Attorney Frank T. Brown of Norwich, but it was taken away and may not come before the body again. The incorporators, Mr. Billard, Mr. Brown, President Samuel Hemmings of the Second National Bank of New Haven, and C. F. Linsley of that city, are considering whether or not the Billard Company cannot be incorporated under the general law.

If this can be done, the resolution for a special charter will be withdrawn and incorporation will take place by filing articles with the secretary of state.

The resolution last handed to the committee and withdrawn asks for nothing which could not be contained under the general law, and includes a capital stock of \$50,000, but it provides that this shall be paid for in cash or its equivalent and shall be of one class and issued at par.

Another startling statement was made by Representative William E. Humphrey, Republican, of Washington, who declared that more than 70 per cent of the labor employed in the British Columbia lumber mills is oriental.

Mr. Pou said:

"Between the years 1904 and 1908 the people realized that while they had enjoyed a period of prosperity, the people of other nations not protected by the Dingley tariff or, indeed by any tariff at all, had also enjoyed a prosperity equal, if not higher in degree than that enjoyed by us. The workingman realized he had been deceived, the cost of living having advanced in proportion considerably beyond any advance in the scale of wages he was receiving. The great mass of people realized that it was contributions taken directly from their pocket that turned out our annual crops of millionaires."

You (the Republicans) have a deficit in the treasury confronting you, thanks to your unbridled extravagance—and in order to cover that deficit, of course, you have got to raise more taxes—which will come directly from the pockets of the people; but, as I expect to show, you have been careful not to legislate so that any of your great tariff-fostered trusts will be forced to surrender any part of their unreasonable profits or the protection against competition which has surrounded them like a granite wall. When you support the Payne bill you are voting for a higher average ad valorem rate than that provided by either the McKinley or the Dingley bill. Do you gentlemen claim that your revision of the steel schedule will afford any relief whatever to the consumer? If so, I venture the prediction that you will be disappointed.

The present duty on shoes has been reduced from 25 to 15 per cent. By way of compensation the committee made large reductions in sole and other leather, while hides are absolutely placed on the free list. I submit that if hides are placed on the free list shoes should be placed there also."

Mr. Pou said that tariff was a revenue producer and he was opposed to its removal. Of the wool schedule he said:

"Whoever wrote that schedule in the Dingley law perpetrated a crime against the people of this nation. Women's and children's dress goods are protected by an ad valorem rate averaging 103 per cent, cloth, ready made, etc., with an average of 94 per cent, flannels for underwear 107 per cent, and knit fabrics with an average ad valorem rate of 101 per cent. Here was your opportunity, Mr. Chairman, if you really wanted to help the man who needs your help."

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## ONE MAN DICTATED NEW GLOVE RATES SAYS CONGRESSMAN

Representative Pou of North Carolina Makes Strongest Argument Thus Far in the Payne Tariff Debate.

## HELPED DRAW BILL

Woe to the Republican Party, He Says, When the American Women Arise in Protest Against the Tariff.

WASHINGTON—During the fifth day of the debate on the new Payne tariff bill in the House today Representative Edward W. Pou of North Carolina, a minority member of the ways and means committee which drew the bill, made the most forceful argument against the measure which has come as yet from the Democratic side.

Mr. Pou dwelt especially on the proposed increase in the rates on gloves and hosiery and intimated strongly that a selfish motive was behind the matter, urged and promoted by one man.

Another startling statement was made by Representative William E. Humphrey, Republican, of Washington, who declared that more than 70 per cent of the labor employed in the British Columbia lumber mills is oriental.

Mr. Pou said:

"Between the years 1904 and 1908 the people realized that while they had enjoyed a period of prosperity, the people of other nations not protected by the Dingley tariff or, indeed by any tariff at all, had also enjoyed a prosperity equal, if not higher in degree than that enjoyed by us. The workingman realized he had been deceived, the cost of living having advanced in proportion considerably beyond any advance in the scale of wages he was receiving. The great mass of people realized that it was contributions taken directly from their pocket that turned out our annual crops of millionaires."

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(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## Congressman Pou Bares Glove Rate Secret in the Payne Tariff Bill

"WHOEVER wrote that (wool) schedule in the Dingley law perpetrated a crime against the people of this nation."

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## AMERICA LEADS IN COAL SUPPLY

Output in 1907 Greater Than in Any Previous Year—Spitzbergen Is Gaining as Fuel Producer.

LONDON, Eng.—America's enormous lead in the world's coal production is shown by the figures recently published for the 1907 coal output, by the board of trade.

In 1907, the United States produced 428,806,000 tons, against Britain's 267,831,000, Germany's 140,885,000, France's 35,586,000 and Belgium's 23,324,000 tons.

This lead becomes still more striking when it is realized that in 1907 the United States produced 50,000,000 tons more than in 1906, while the United Kingdom only produced 17,000,000 more, Germany 6,000,000 and France barely 2,500,000.

The coal output in 1907 was greater than in any previous year, and that of the United States now exceeds Britain's by 60 per cent. The total production in 1907 was approximately 1,000,000,000 tons, of which the above five countries supplied nearly nine-tenths, that is, 896,552,000 tons, the United States leading with 40 per cent and Britain following with 25 per cent of the total.

The British possessions supplied some 32,000,000, viz., India, Australia and Canada over 10,000,000 each and South Africa the balance. A number of other countries make up the rest of the supply, and it is interesting to note that the Arctic island of Spitzbergen is rapidly acquiring an important position as a coal-producing country, especially for the supply of steamers trading in Scandinavian and Arctic waters.

Relative to population, the United Kingdom easily takes the first place as a coal-producing country, for here the output amounts to six tons per head, as against five tons in America, 3½ in Belgium, 2½ in Germany and less than one ton in France. Again, in the number of men employed, the United Kingdom leads with 860,400, followed by the United States with 640,780, Germany 511,000, France 175,000 and Belgium 139,400.

### LOSES \$2000 CASE.

PARIS—Maeterlinck has lost his case against the directors of the French National Opera, from which he performed 2000 for each performance of "Monsieur Vanna."

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
BOSTON—"The Man of the Hour,"  
CASQUE SQUEAK—"The Way,"  
COLONIAL—"The Girl of Gottenberg,"  
GLOBE—"Brown of Harvard,"  
HOLLIS STREET—"Samson,"  
KELVIN—"Vaudville,"  
MAJESTIC—"Mr. Hamlet From Broadway,"  
OPHEUM—"Vaudville,"  
PARK—"Peggy,"  
TREMONT—"Kitty Grey."

**NEW YORK.**  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions,"  
ALHAMBRA—"Vaudville,"  
ASTOR—"The Man from Home,"  
ESQUO—"The Melting Pot,"  
ELGIN—"A Gentleman from Mississippi,"  
BLANEY—"Vaudville,"  
CARNEGIE HALL—Tuesday afternoon,  
CASINO—"Haydn,"  
COLONIAL—"Vaudville,"  
CRIMSON—"And the Goddess of Reason,"  
EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows,"  
GAJET—"The Traveling Salesman,"  
GARDEN—"The Patriot,"  
GERMAN (Irving place)—"Love Waves" in German,  
GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th)—  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The American Idea,"  
HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way,"  
HAMBURGSTEIN—"Vaudville,"  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Return of Eve,"  
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles,"  
HOLLYWOOD—"Third Degree,"  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed,"  
LIBERTY—"A Pool There Was,"  
LYCEUM—"The Dawn of Tomorrow,"  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—  
Friday evening, "Salome," and the prologue to "Mefistofele,"  
Saturday afternoon, "Samson and Delilah,"  
Saturday evening, "Lucia," and carnival  
from "Frigid Quaintance,"  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—  
Thursday evening, "The Marriage of Figaro,"  
Sunday afternoon, "Siegfried,"  
Saturday evening, "Manon,"  
METROPOLIS—"Sandans Land,"  
MAJESTIC—"The Newlyweds and Their Wife,"  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"The Bachelor,"  
NEW AMSTERDAM—Robert Mantel in  
Wednesday afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet,"  
Wednesday evening, "King Lear,"  
Wednesday evening, "Macbeth,"  
Friday evening, "The Merchant of Venice,"  
NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence,"  
"The Battle,"  
STUYVESANT—"The Easiest Way,"  
WEST END—"The Devil."

### CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vaudville,"  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wire,"  
COLONIAL—"Little Nemo,"  
GARRICK—E. H. Sothern in repertoire,  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the Household,"  
HAYMARKET—"Vaudville,"  
ILLINOIS—"Polly of the Circus,"  
LA FOLIE—"The Golden Girl,"  
MCVEICKER'S—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,"  
MAJESTIC—"Vaudville,"  
MAJESTIC—"The Power of the Ranch,"  
POWER'S—"The Thief,"  
PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight,"  
NEW DEAKER—"Kirby,"  
WHITEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

### BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.  
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—Nineteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Miss Germaine Schnitzer, soloist.  
CHURCHILL HALL, 8 p. m.—Hess-Schroeder Quartet, fourth concert.  
STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Karl Barber and Mabel Gwynne-Furbush, violin and piano recital.  
SATURDAY.  
POTTER HALL, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Katherine Lincoln, assisted by Mrs. O'Donnell Hilton, violinist.  
STEINERT HALL, 8 p. m.—Song recital, Gervase Elwes.  
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Nineteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Miss Germaine Schnitzer, soloist.

## KAISER MAY REMOVE VON BUELLOW FROM CHANCELLORSHIP

Remarkable Agreement Which Gave the German Government Working Majority in the Reichstag Terminated.

### FINANCE WAS CAUSE

BERLIN, Germany—Prince Buelow's parliamentary coalition, which had seemed so frail and which yet weathered so many storms, is at last coming to an end, and with it his chancellorship. It split on the rock of imperial finance reform, and there is no prospect of mending it. It was, at best, a mere makeshift, the composing elements, Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals, being too heterogeneous to give the government a majority for more than a limited period.

The longevity of this "bloc," however, was truly marvelous, and the engineering of it one of Buelow's political masterpieces. The bloc was formed in 1906, when the Center party had become so powerful as to constitute what the Germans call "Nebenregierung," that is, a side government. Prince Buelow in securing a government majority through the new coalition completely deprived the Center party of its traditional arbitership in the Reichstag, a position which that party is now on the eve of regaining.

The Conservatives have given notice to the Liberals and Radicals of their determination to reject the inheritance and certain other taxes included in the finance reform proposal and to go outside the bloc for a majority to carry the reform. The Liberals insist on these taxes as part of their program; they have decided to consider the Conservatives' step as equivalent to a notice of the termination of the bloc.

Prince Buelow's chancellorship does not, of course, depend on the continuance of the bloc, or of any majority for that matter, since he is responsible solely to the sovereign, not to the people, but the Kaiser recently made it clear through his friend, the Conservative deputy Von Dirksen, that his relations with Prince Buelow never recovered from the shock of the "November revolution," so called. This piece of news, coming just before the action of the Conservatives, caused considerable and frequently adverse comment, as it certainly was not in the best form, besides flatly contradicting the many semi-official denials of a growing coolness between Kaiser and chancellor. Although the public never fully credited these denials, the immediate prospect of Buelow's fall in the midst of the Balkan crisis is not pleasing.

No prognostications are made as yet concerning the person of his successor, but it has always been thought that if Buelow had to go the Kaiser would choose a soldier rather than a diplomat for his next chancellor.

## CONTRACT LABOR SYSTEM IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES

LISBON, Portugal—Whenever the so-called contract labor system in vogue in the Portuguese colonies, alleged to be simply a form of slavery, is made the subject of an interpolation in the British House of Commons, the Portuguese public interprets it as another attempt to wrest from the country the remnants of its once mighty colonial empire.

The questions recently asked of Sir Edward Grey by the Unionist member, Leverton Harris, are not likely to help the negotiations pending for the taking over of the Lorenzo Marquez railway by the Transvaal and subsequently by the South African Union, although the diplomatic steps taken with the Portuguese government would result in the carrying out of the treaty provisions.

**SAUGUS PUPILS TO VISIT CAPITAL**

SAUGUS, Mass.—Twenty odd pupils of the Saugus High School will spend their spring vacation in Washington, D. C., with a side trip to Philadelphia to see the Liberty Bell. They will leave for New York by way of the Fall River line early this evening under the chaperonage of Principal and Mrs. Leland A. Ross and Mrs. George H. Ames. Some of the parents will also be included in the party.

The pupils who are to go are Dudley Evans, James Rogers, Ellen Williams, Ruth Hatch, Ruth Edmunds, Louise Ames, Alva Niles, Eloise Pratt, Mabel Farnham, Nelson Pratt, Roy Cummings, William Dinsmore, Elinor Whittredge, Louise Davis, Louise Barthold, Mildred Beede, Mildred White, Ethel Whiting, Winifred Pilling, Luella Edmunds, Carl Knight and Alonso Hudson. Six of the high school teachers are in the party: Miss E. K. Moore, Miss Fannie Allen, Miss Edith Day, Miss Elsie Tabor, Miss Mabel Nowell and Miss Florence Little. The party will reach home April 2.

**RUSSIANS CONDEMNED.**

ST. PETERSBURG—Thirty-one death sentences passed upon political prisoners have been confirmed by the supreme military court of Russia. Fifteen of these were convicted of an attempt to escape from the Irkutsk prison.

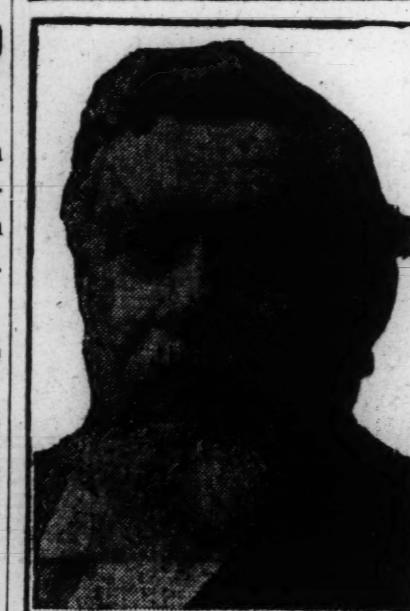
**BAN ON LIQUOR IN RUSSIA.**

ST. PETERSBURG—The Duma to day adopted the budget of the colonization department with a resolution asking the government to suspend the sale of liquor in all regions open to colonization.

**CALAIS NOMINATES MAYOR.**

CALAIS, Me.—A Republican caucus nominated Mayor William J. Fowler for a second term Thursday evening.

## Fallieres Regaining Lost Prestige



PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Since His Election as President of the Republic, French Influence Is Again Factor in International Affairs.

PARIS, France—Since the year 1906, when Armand-Clement Fallieres was elected president of the French republic in succession to M. Loubet, the influence of France the world over has risen to a height which had seemed quite improbable a few years before.

Thanks to a number of ententes she has regained the international position which Louis Napoleon's irresponsible policy had lost her, and but lately her latent strength was demonstrated in the Franco-German agreement which completely excludes from Morocco that political influence for which Germany had fought so stubbornly.

President Fallieres has taken considerable part in the cementing of the international relations which have brought such happy results to the third republic, his reception in England being a historical event of the first magnitude. His voyage to Scandinavia and Russia, formed, together with that of King Edward, an important link in the policy of peace laid out by England and France.

Armand-Clement Fallieres studied at Angouleme and Paris, and later settled down to a law practice at Nerac, of which town he became mayor. Elected deputy in 1876 he was appointed under-secretary of the home office in 1880 and president of the council in 1883. In 1887 Fallieres was appointed minister of justice and later of the interior, and 1889 he was minister of education. Since then he has been eight times re-elected president of the Senate, until just 30 years from his entrance into public life was elected to the highest magistracy in the land.

President Fallieres is a typical son of the south of France, endowed with all the fire and the proverbial political shrewdness characteristic of the "midi," and while his and Madame Fallieres' tastes are simple, they both have the southern gift of adaptation in manners and views. Mme. Fallieres has very largely contributed to her husband's success, taking part in all his struggles, and their married life is regarded as ideal. They have a son and a daughter.

**FRENCH INCOME TAX.**

PARIS—The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the income tax bill by a vote of 407 for and 168 against. The result of the vote was a foregone conclusion and gave rise to little comment.

## VICTOR EMANUEL'S SPEECH GREETER AS PEACE FACTOR

ROME, Italy—King Victor Emanuel's speech at the opening of Parliament is universally greeted as a noble message of peace at a highly critical juncture. It was especially the conclusion of the speech which made a profound impression, for in it the King earnestly advocated cordial relations with Austria-Hungary, and the elimination of all misunderstandings tending to weaken the triple alliance, which he considers an eminent guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

The speech, it is thought, will pro-

foundly influence the Balkan situation and facilitate the coming to terms of the parties involved, since it emphasizes Servia's isolation and precludes Russian interference in the Balkans. The fact that Italy is wholly unprepared to take a stand against Austria at this time is no doubt largely responsible for the tone of the message, but it does not in reality detract from its merits, since Italy no doubt could join the entente among England, France and Russia under advantageous conditions that would entirely change her position toward her eastern neighbor.

WAKEFIELD WILL REBUILD CHURCH

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The insurance on the Congregational Church, burned Feb. 21, has been adjusted and the parish will receive \$62,281.14 out of a total insurance of \$65,000. The work of rebuilding the edifice will begin as soon as the architects submit the plans. The same general style of architecture will be followed and the foundations and a greater part of the granite walls are intact and can be used in the new church. About \$35,000 will have to be raised to cover the expense.

The assessors have been instructed to make a thorough investigation into the cause of the fire.

The Congregational parish has elected officers for the year as follows: Clerk, Theodore Eaton; collector, Charles F. Mansfield; assessors, Dr. C. E. Montague, C. F. Mansfield, Henry L. Thayer, William H. Cartland, M. W. Boardman, Charles E. Walton, J. F. White, Joseph L. Gooch and Theodore Eaton; auditor, W. D. Deadman.

**FUND TO DEDICATE COTTAGE STARTED.**

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mothers' Circle, King's Daughters, of the Porter Congregational church, has started a fund for the dedication of Sunnyside cottage, recently erected in connection with Gordon Rest, the home for city women in need of vacations, at Hanson. Sunnyside cottage was erected in memory of Mrs. E. Trask Hill of Boston, former state secretary of the King's Daughters.

The home in Hanson does a great deal of good and was very dear to Mrs. Hill, who frequently visited it. Sunnyside cottage will add to its facilities for making the work more helpful.

**PASTOR CALLED TO DEDHAM.**

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Rev. William H. Parker, for five years pastor of the Christian Union Church at Reading, Mass., has received a unanimous call to the First Church (Unitarian) of this town. The pastorate has been vacant since the resignation of the Rev. Roger Sawyer Forbes, who went to the First Church, Dorchester.

**BAN ON LIQUOR IN RUSSIA.**

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MME. FALLIERES.

The wife of the President of the French republic, Mme. Fallieres, is mistress of the Palais Elysee, the official residence of M. Fallieres. President and Mme. Fallieres have one son and one daughter.

**GERMANS DESIRE EQUAL CHANCE**

Member of Reichstag Accuses Marconi Company of Endeavoring to Create Monopoly of Traffic.

BERLIN—Herr Erzberger has declared in the Reichstag that the English Marconi Company is endeavoring to monopolize the traffic. He said the United States was the first country to recognize the danger and granted permission to a German company to erect a wireless station on its coasts.

It was thought that a monopoly was averted by the international agreement, but Italy had never adhered to it, and England only partially, as regarded communication from ship to ship, and not with the shore. The result of efforts in England was that altogether 150 vessels had been fitted with Marconi apparatus, and only 17 with German apparatus.

The moment had arrived for the postal authorities to imitate the example of the United States, which first made an attempt to cope with the threatened monopoly in wireless telegraphy. There was all the more reason for showing consideration to German industry, as the German appliances were not more expensive than the Marconi and, unlike those of the British system, did not require a specially trained staff.

**ASQUITH TALKS OF GERMAN NAVY**

LONDON—Premier Asquith explained the discrepancy between his own statement and that made in the German Reichstag by Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the admiralty, concerning the number of new battleships that Germany would have by the end of 1912.

He said that Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey had been verbally informed that the German government would not have 13 Dreadnaughts until the end of 1912. The information of the British admiralty was that the number of such ships would be 17. The British government concluded that the new battleships and the new cruisers had not been included in the total of 13.

**FRENCH INQUIRY ON NAVY VOTED**

PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted M. Delcasse's motion to appoint a parliamentary commission to inquire into the state of the navy before fresh credits were voted.

**NAHANT RAILWAY WILL BUILD LOOP**

NAHANT, Mass.—With the expectation of doing the largest amount of summer business in its history, the Nahant & Lynn Street Railway Company is taking steps to improve its service and considerably lessen its running time between Lynn and the Relay House.

One of these improvements is the proposed construction of a loop at this end of the line which will do away with the necessity of delaying to change car ends. Considerable blasting will be necessitated and the loop will occupy most of the immense Relay House plaza. The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners are to give a hearing on the road's petition for authority to construct the same on March 30, at 10:30 o'clock in Boston.

## ISLAND OF CRETE MAY HAVE BEEN FABLED ATLANTIS

Recent Discoveries There Show Country Had Many Connections with Egypt—Civilization of Ancient Type.

### WELL ESTABLISHED

# Leading Events in Athletic World Cycle Records Broken

## AMERICANS WIN FINAL GAME OF MEMPHIS SERIES

Morgan and Wood Do Some Excellent Work in the Box, the Locals Securing but Three Hits.

### BARRETT RELEASED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Boston Americans administered a decisive defeat to the local team Thursday in the third game of their series, winning by a score of 9 to 0. This victory gives them the series, two games to one, as it is the last match that will be played by thus.

The chief features of the game were the pitching of Wood and Morgan and the catching of Spencer. These men played fine baseball and if they can show as good form in the big games, they will secure many a victory for Boston. But three hits were made off the Boston pitchers and these were so scattered that there was no chance of their resulting in runs.

The entire team played a fast game in the field and the batting was strong. Lord, Gessler, Stahl, Wagner and Carrigan each secured two hits. McConnell showed that he had not lost any of his last year's speed on the bases, stealing two in the game. The score:

BOSTON.		AB	R	B	TB	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2d.	2	2	0	0	3	7	0	1
Lord, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
Speaker, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gessler, rf.	4	2	2	4	2	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Niles, M.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Spencer, c.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carrigan, c.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wood, p.	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Morgan, p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	9	11	16	27	12	1	1

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.		AB	R	B	TB	PO	A	E
Baerwald, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Schmidt, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Coulson, rf.	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	0
McConnell, 2d.	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Wood, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Lindsay, ss.	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lundquist, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Emerson, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quesser, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodruff, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	0	3	4	12	10	5	0

\*Batted in ninth for Kieber.  
Binnings: 2 3 1 5 6 7 8 9  
Batted in ninth for Kieber.  
Binnings: 2 3 1 5 6 7 8 9

Two base hits, Carrigan, Wagner. Three-base hits, Gessler, Stahl. Sacrificed hit, Niles. Stolen bases, McConnell 2, Speaker, Lindsay. Fly ball on ball off of Kieber, out of Queen's. Struck out by Wood by Morgan. Triple play, McConnell to Wagner to Stahl. Double play, McConnell to Stahl. Passed ball, Dailey. Time, 1h. 43m. Umpire, Jack Law. Attendance 600.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The practise game of the Boston Nationals planned for Thursday was postponed on account of the condition of the grounds. No morning work was done, but the infield was able to do a little in the afternoon. The field was not in good condition for fielding and the time was devoted to work at the bat. Manager Bowerman had his pitchers out and gave them instructions to do their best. This gave the batters some excellent practice which should result in better hitting.

The first man of the squad to be released was Jay Barrett, a pitcher who came from Terre Haute. The Augusta team will have his services this summer, and he will probably be given another try by Bowerman next spring.

## CHASE BEQUESTS ARE TWO MILLION

Schedules Filed by Executors of Boston Merchant's Will Show Legacies to Many Employees.

The petitions of the executors of the will of Caleb Chase, late head of the firm of Chase & Sanborn, have been filed in the Norfolk probate court. This marks another step toward the settlement of an estate with bequests of \$18,700 to former employees, \$180,000 to charities and more than \$1,000,000 to the widow. The petitions show that the estate figures up \$2,100,000, and the amounts of the specific legacies are for the first time reckoned. It is said that after the payment of all legacies there will remain a large sum.

On one of the petitions Charles D. Sias of Wenham, Benjamin S. Palmer and William T. Rich of Newton, and Salome B. Chase of Brookline were accepted as trustees of a trust fund of \$20,000 for the benefit of Cora M. Berry of Denver, Col., with sureties of \$40,000 each.

Messrs. Sias, Palmer and Rich were accepted and appointed trustees of the trust fund for the benefit of Salome B. Chase, the widow. There is \$45,000 real estate and \$1,400,000 personal property, and the sureties of each trustee are placed at \$2,000,000.

The statement of the executors shows charitable bequests of \$180,000, pecuniary legacies to relatives of \$201,700, pecuniary legacies to others of \$85,200, cash gift of \$100,000 to the widow. Seventy-one employees in the factory receive \$200 each, a total of \$14,200; 111 office employees receive \$500 each, a total of \$55,500, and 49 salesmen receive \$1000 each, a total of \$49,000. The total of the cash gifts is \$685,000, and the executors are given the right to distribute.

## YALE WILL USE ENGLISH SHELL

Preparations Being Made for Trip to Philadelphia for Two-Mile Race With Pennsylvania University.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Preparations are being made for the trip to Philadelphia, where a two-mile race is to be won with the University of Pennsylvania varsity. The Yale officials say that they have decided to use in the race against the University of Pennsylvania the new shell imported from England last year. The boat is of cedar, and is one of the most stately built of any used at Yale. The English shell has been used by the Yale oarsmen ever since they began outdoor rowing three weeks ago, and has given general satisfaction.

According to Coach Kennedy, the main idea in sending the crew on this trip is to give the men an opportunity for regular practise. While the crew has often stayed in New Haven during Easter vacations with this end in view, the result has never been satisfactory, as the weather has frequently permitted of only two days of actual rowing. On the Seawaykill they are assured of being able to row twice a day for a whole week. The river is narrow and well sheltered, and one which is seldom, if ever, enough to row upon.

In addition to furnishing good practise, the Pennsylvania race will be of value in testing the men. While the contest will not be an absolutely thorough tryout, it will at least give some definite basis on which to work in the selection of the final eight. The crews are at present a little backward, owing partly to the number of inexperienced men in the boats and partly to the weather, which has permitted of their rowing but once in the harbor. In view of this lack of opportunity for development, the Pennsylvania race, with the exception of first base, to remain as last year, with Pennock at short, Washburn at third and Kane at second. First base, left open by the graduation of Captain Palmer, will be harder to fill. Several promising men have turned out, however, and Burt, a freshman, seems to have the call.

Captain Jube will undoubtedly play in his old position at center field, while McClure will be used in the field when not in the box.

The squad is now on its southern trip where a number of games will be played. The annual commencement game with Williams which has for many years been the feature of the baseball season here will be eliminated this year owing to the difference in time of commencement at the two colleges. The commencement game this year will be with Wesleyan, the first time the two colleges have met since 1906.

One of the main features of the year will be the game with Williams on May 26. This game will be particularly interesting because of the fact that it will be the 50th anniversary of the first game of intercollegiate baseball ever played. The game was played at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1859, and was won by Amherst. Among others University of Virginia, Dartmouth, Brown and Trinity will be seen at Amherst this spring.

Away from home Amherst will meet Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Army, and Pennsylvania, besides several others.

## SPRING WORK IS OUTLINED

At the meeting of the candidates for next fall's Harvard football team, held in the Union Thursday night, Coach D. Haughton '99 and Captain H. Fish, Jr. '10 told the men what would be expected of them during the spring practise. The importance of reporting regularly during the spring, in order to become acquainted with the coaching system, and that the coaches may have an opportunity to see the material, was emphasized.

Every one that is not on the university or freshman first squad in rowing, baseball or track is expected to report on Soldiers' field on Monday at 4 o'clock. Spring practise will continue until April 17.

NEW YORK REGULARS WIN.

DALLAS, Tex.—After a rest of three days the New York National regulars and substitutes played a practise game Thursday afternoon which proved to be the closest game that the men have yet enjoyed. At the end of the ninth inning the score was 3 to 3 and the game was called on account of supper.

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## CHAIRMAN ALDRICH AND FINANCE BOARD READY WITH TARIFF

(Continued from Page One.)

He went on to show that only small reductions had been made in these schedules. Regarding the great increase in the duty on women's and children's gloves, he said:

"If this schedule should be enacted into law the beneficiaries of the change would probably be confined within the limit of one city—Gloversville, N. Y."

The change in this schedule is not surprising to some of us who have been in Washington for quite a while and gained some little insight into the way in which things are done. During the last few days of the last session, the fate of the subsidy bill was hanging in the balance. One very genial gentleman in particular, who is largely interested in the glove business, was on the scene, and it is said did yeoman service in bringing up Republican recalcitrants to the support of that vicious measure.

"Likewise, immediately preceding the assembling of the present Congress when the organization of the House was in doubt, this same genial gentleman was on hand doing yeoman service to force back into line bolters from the regular Republican column. His town of Gloversville has control of the output of men's gloves to a very large extent. His community enjoys a protection against competition which is so complete that during the year 1907 only 108,000 dozen men's gloves were brought into the United States from abroad.

"Now lo and behold he is to be rewarded with an additional monopoly probably of the manufacture of women's and children's gloves, also.

"It will not be very long before the women of this nation will experience an object lesson of Republican revision of the tariff on gloves. Woe unto the Republican party on that day when the wrath of the American woman is aroused."

He intimated the reason southern products were not given proper consideration was, perhaps, due to the fact that the South did not send Republican representatives to Congress. He strongly condemned the cut in the lumber rate, the drawback and the maximum and minimum features of the bill. "This bill," said Mr. Pon in conclusion, "is more oppressive, more vicious than the present Dingley law."

### Tariff Debate Stirs Hot Words Between Members

WASHINGTON—A rough and tumble fight was narrowly averted on the floor of the House this afternoon.

Representative Fordney, Republican, of Michigan, speaking on the tariff for more than half an hour, had been assailed from all sides with questions about the lumber trust. He denied that there was any trust, and finally he declared he would answer no more questions along that line.

He did yield, however, to Representative Byrd, Democrat, of Mississippi.

Mr. Byrd is an Indian, tall and swarthy. He began asking Mr. Fordney questions as to a lumber combination or understand in Mississippi and intimated that a mill owned by Mr. Fordney was a part of it.

The latter's face flushed.

"That's all buncome. You don't know a thing about it," he retorted.

Mr. Byrd dashed down the aisles and when he reached the open space in front of the speaker's stand began pulling off his coat. He was then within a few feet of Mr. Fordney, who was standing in the main aisle. Half a dozen members surrounded Mr. Byrd and persuaded him to compose himself.

When his way toward Mr. Fordney was blocked, Mr. Byrd walked back and forth in the open space with clenched fists and shaking head. In a few minutes, however, he became more composed and returned to his seat.

Then followed a period of explanations. Mr. Fordney said that if he had been disconcerted he wished to withdraw his remarks. He said that he had been under great provocation and that the member should not have said that he (Fordney) was connected with the lumber trust.

Mr. Byrd denied that he said that Mr. Fordney's company was a member of a combination. He asserted, however, that there was a lumber combination in Mississippi, as had been discovered by legislative investigation, and he simply asked if Fordney's company was in it.

Mr. Fordney said he knew nothing of the investigation and knew very well that his company was not a party to any combination or any understanding. If he had offended the member and had transgressed the rules of debate he would apologize.

A friendly understanding was thus restored, and Mr. Fordney then proceeded with his speech.

That more than 70 per cent of the labor employed in British Columbia lumber mills is oriental was the statement made by Representative William E. Humphrey, Republican, of Washington, in urging protection on lumber for the Northwest.

Mr. Humphrey figured in a spirited dispute with Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee, taking issue with the chairman's statement that, according to the witnesses before the ways and means committee, there was only five per cent of oriental labor employed. Mr. Humphrey declared that with white labor the cost of making a thousand shingles in the state of Washington was 55 cents, whereas with Chinese labor,

as in British Columbia, it was only 25 cents.

Representative Francis W. Cushman, Republican, of Washington came to his aid by reading some statistics of imports from Canada. He declared that shingles were produced so cheaply in British Columbia that \$2,333,000 worth were imported from Canada last year and only \$75,000 worth sent from the United States to British Columbia.

The Washington congressman maintained that what was the finished product in the East was raw material in their section of the country.

When Representative Joseph W. Fordney, Republican, of Michigan, arose, he was at once the center of close attention. As consistent, militant advocate of a high protective tariff he has no superior in the House. He said in part:

"Entire frankness compels me to say that in my opinion some of the schedules in this bill do not measure up fully to the standard of protection commanded by the Republican national platform, and I trust that amendments will be presented to cover such errors and omissions as are shown to exist. I regard the maximum and minimum provision of the utmost value to all the people of this country."

He favored the tariff on wool, which is the same in the Payne bill as in the Dingley law, and said that the duty on imported cotton fabrics should be increased.

"I would also have been highly pleased," he continued, "to see a paragraph in the bill providing for a duty on long staple cotton. It is a growing industry in the South and needs protection."

He deplored the reduction in the tariff on low grades of lumber, saying that the industry needs protection only on these grades. American high grades compete in the market of the world with lumber from all parts of the world. I know of no reason why lumber should be made such rules and regulations for chartered loan offices as the police commissioner now makes for all other small lenders.

As it stands today, thanks to an exemption joker that was slipped into the law of last year, the Chattel Loan Company is at liberty to do all the objectionable things that have been forbidden by the police.

The present Warren bill, among other reforms, compels the Chattel to sail under its own colors, prohibiting the use of names other than the corporate name.

There are 11 men, all attorneys, on the committee on legal affairs. One of them was away when the vote was taken. Another—David Mancevitz of Ward 8, Boston—didn't vote.

The four men who voted for the folk who have to resort to the small loan offices and voted to put the Chattel Loan Company—like all the rest—under the supervision of the police, are:

Senator Henry C. Mulligan of Natick. Representative Harry H. Ham of Boston, Representative Frederic H. Hilton of South Framingham.

Representative Frank E. Barnard of Winchester.

## LOAN MEN FACING DEFEAT TODAY BY REPORT OF BOARD

Money Lenders to Make Their Last Stand at the State House as Committee Consider Bill.

### POWERS ARE LOST

Today marked the last meeting at the State House of the committee on banks and banking to consider the anti-usury bill. It was well known that the fate of the bill was in the hands of Senator W. Prentiss Parker, Representative Herbert W. Burr, Representative David T. Monague, Representative Benjamin F. Bates and Representative James F. Powers, all of Boston.

The Warren bill, under final consideration in committee today, leaves the Chattel Loan Company under the supervision of the bank commissioner, but empowers the commissioner to make such rules and regulations for chartered loan offices as the police commissioner now makes for all other small lenders.

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About 16 years ago Mrs. Blanchard identified herself with a movement calculated to promote cooperation among women who are seeking higher mental, moral and spiritual development in all walks of life, and the organization formed at that time has prospered as

Every sugar producing country of Europe, he said, maintains a higher tax on sugar than the full Dingley rate on that article. The rates of duty fixed in the Payne bill are practically 40 per cent less than those fixed in the Dingley bill.

The intent and principle of a protective tariff law is none other than to foster capital and labor at home. An equitably arranged tariff means only willingly idle men. On the other hand it means stability to both capital and labor and is the greatest safeguard to Americans against ruinous foreign competition that can be imagined.

Members of the Senate committee on finance reassert that they will be ready to report a tariff bill whenever the House passes the Payne bill. They were informed that that time would not be more than 10 days or two weeks distant, in all probability, and Senator Aldrich replied that the Senate committee could be ready in three days if necessary.

With every day's consideration of the Payne bill, the Senate committee is impressed with the fact that it hews very close to the lines of the Dingley bill, and as a result the work of the committee is much simplified. The changes to be made in the measure will be far fewer than that was at first anticipated.

The closest attention is being paid to the administrative features of the bill, and an extensive effort will be made to avoid to the possibility of under-valuation of imports such as caused disturbance of a few years ago over the importation of fine potteries from France.

A proposition has been submitted to the committee on the subject of lumber, which was received with some favor. It provides for the free importation of dimensioned lumber but with the continuation of the duty on culs, from which lumber of an inferior grade is manufactured.

### FLAG OF BRITAIN UNFURLED ALONE

A British flag unaccompanied by an American flag, waving at the ladies' entrance to the Parker House on School street today brought together a crowd of people who demanded an explanation of the exhibit.

The flag was a feature of the decorations of an organization having British connection which is to dine at the hotel tonight. The hotel people took down the flag and put it up again in a position secondary to the stars and stripes when they were informed of the situation.

They explained that the dining organization had been given permission to decorate the house and that the house management did not know that the foreign flag had been displayed in this manner.

The decorating firm admitted that the mistake was made by one of its workmen.

### MINERS TO ASK NEW CONFERENCE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Members of the executive boards of the United Mine Workers will probably ask for another conference with the coal road presidents next week. President Lewis says the resolution to appeal to President Taft for arbitration commission will never be acted on.

BOSTON TO LOWER COAL RATE.

Local coal dealers expect to be able to announce the spring schedule of prices within a few days, and it is believed this schedule will show the new prices to be materially lower than they are at present.

Boston dealers are only waiting for the action of the operators and the wholesale dealers in making up their schedules. The wholesale dealers are expected to meet today in New York.

### Bill for the Supervision of Chattel Loan Company

In executive session this morning the legislative committee on banks and banking voted unanimously to report a bill on petition of Representative Warren of Chelsea to provide that the Chattel Loan Company shall not conduct its business under any other name than its own; that it shall not maintain more than one place of business; and that the bank commissioner shall have power to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business and to suspend its charter if it violates these rules.

The committee also voted to give leave to withdraw on the petition of John J. Garland for the renewal of the charter of the Security Loan Association, but this vote was later reconsidered and the measure was laid on the table.

### Leave to Withdraw Given on Several Liquor Bills

In executive session this morning the legislative committee on liquor law reported leave to withdraw on each of the following bills:

To require a license fee for the sale of liquors on railroad trains.

To prohibit the use of licenses of the fourth and fifth classes in grocery stores.

To prohibit sales of liquor in grocery stores.

### THIRTEENTH STEEL CASE ARREST.

Harry O. Russ, age 34, of Swampscott, Mass., Boston agent for the Phoenix Steel & Iron Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., surrendered himself in court at 2 o'clock this afternoon in connection with the alleged frauds on steel contracts. He is the 13th man to surrender himself in this case.

### MEYER ADDS TO BOARD.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer has made two additions to the board to reconcile discrepancies in the regulations by the appointment of Admiral Mason, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and

Admiral Sperry.

### WASHOUT ON B. & M. LINE.

FRANKLIN, N. H.—Traffic on the main line of the Concord division of the Boston & Maine railroad near here was tied up by a washout today.

## MRS. BLANCHARD HEADS W.C.T.U. FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TIME

Los Angeles Woman Has Been Only President of Local Union and Is Active Betterment Worker.

### FOUNDS SOCIETIES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard of this city has just been selected as the 17th consecutive time as president of the largest Women's Christian Temperance Union in the United States. The Los Angeles W. C. T. U., which she founded and of which she has been the only president, has now a membership of about 700, active and associate, and holds the banner awarded at the last National W. C. T. U. convention to the largest union.

Mrs. Blanchard has had a notable career as a promoter of the temperance cause in Southern California. She is the founder of the first successful Band of Hope in this city, the only organization of that character, formed before she began her temperance work among the children, having suspended after a short existence. The one founded by Mrs. Blanchard afterward became the Los Angeles Loyal Temperance Legion and recently its 25th anniversary was celebrated, while a Young Women's Christian Temperance Union has been formed from among the L. T. L. girls who have grown to womanhood.

The Los Angeles W. C. T. U. now supports three Loyal Temperance Legions and conducts a large number of other tributary branches of work.

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### LOWELL PAVING WILL BE GRANITE

LOWELL, Mass.—The municipal committee on streets has voted to recommend granite block pavement for Merrimack street, from East Merrimack street to the Dutton street canal, which is nearly up to the City Hall; also granite paving in Bridge street from Merrimack street to the Central bridge, at a total cost of \$47,000.

The granite block pavement in Central street and Middlesex street near Central street, which was laid last summer, has proved very satisfactory.

### MILL STRIKE ENDS; OLD WAGES STAND

The 25 beamers employed by the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham, who struck Tuesday because of a change in the wage scale, went back to work today.

A conference between the men and Agent Rankin of the woolen company, late yesterday, resulted in the agreement by the company that the men return on the old wage scale.

### CUTTER QUILTS AT CITY HALL.

Charles R. Cutter, for many years connected with the street department, who on Feb. 1 was given further time by the civil service commission to finish up his report as deputy superintendent of the sewer division of the street department, today was notified by the commission that the time allowed had expired.

Although Mr. Cutter has not completed his report, he will leave City Hall today.

### PRESENT ANGELL WILL TO PROBATE

The will of George T. Angell, president and founder of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was filed this afternoon in the Suffolk probate court.

The will provides a liberal life income

for Mrs. Angell and afterward gifts of

\$35,000 to the American Humane Educational Society. Also \$40,000 to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cru

## NEW U. S. WIRELESS STATION CAN STOP ANY INTERFERENCE

WASHINGTON — Interference with secret wireless messages sent by the United States navy department is guaranteed to be prevented, it is announced today, by the new high-powered wireless telegraph station, capable of sending despatches 3000 miles, recently contracted for by the government.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, chief of the bureau of equipment, which has cognizance of such matters, has long advocated the establishment of such a station, and the preparation of plans and consideration of proposals submitted by prospective bidders was conducted under his personal supervision. He believes that wireless telegraphy will be an important factor in the future of maritime nations, and intends the United States navy to be second to none in this regard. Hence the proposed erection of the new station, which will be the largest and most powerful ever constructed in the United States and probably in the world.

The most striking point about the new structure, to the eye of the layman, is the height of the tower. This tower will be 600 feet high and approximately 50 feet in diameter at the base, while the top will not be more than 7 feet in diameter. An idea of the needle-like aspect it will present may be gained by realizing that it is 50 feet higher than the Washington monument and with the exception of the Eiffel tower probably the highest structure in the world.

The tower will be built of reinforced concrete and forms a hollow shaft. From the top the antenna will radiate in all directions. Since the contract demands that its foundation be of concrete to a considerable depth, its security would seem unassailable.

The operating rooms in the base of the tower will be fitted with instruments supplied by the National Electric Signalling Company. This company has guaranteed to transmit messages to a distance of 3000 miles at all times. The secrecy of messages, a most vital point in military installations, will be insured by a special apparatus, and interruption or interference from neighboring stations will be blanketed out in the same manner.

The site for the station has not yet been selected, but it will be located in the vicinity of the city of Washington. Sites have already been offered to the navy department by private citizens who are willing to deed the land to the government free of cost. Other sites proposed are the lot, Smithsonian Institute grounds and Rock Creek Park, all of which offer desirable features. The erection of the station at Annapolis is also under consideration.

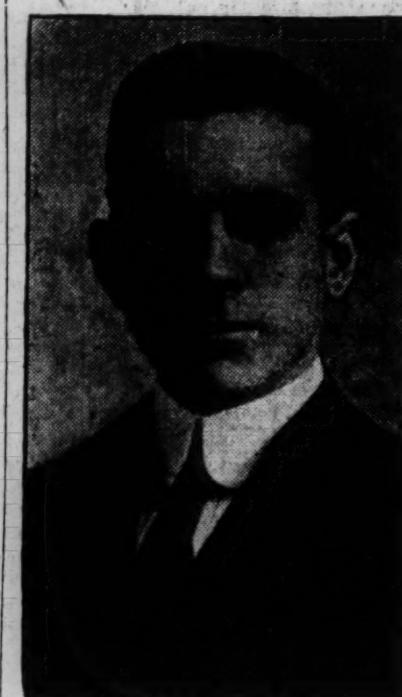
Admiral Cowles desired to install the apparatus in the Washington monument for test purposes, but his request for authority to do so was refused for sentimental reasons. An experimental installation will therefore be made in the immediate future at Brant Rock, Mass. The National Electric Signalling Company possesses a station at this place, and the apparatus for the new government station will be installed there and tested out to its full capacity. It is not expected that the results achieved will be a wholly fair exhibition of the capacity of the plant, since the antenna cannot be elevated to the projected height, but as exhaustive trials as possible will be made.

When the contemplated station is in working order it will be possible for the navy department to communicate, at all times, with any ship in the North Atlantic or in the West Indies. The secretary of the navy may sit at his desk in the department and be in telephonic communication with the new station in a few minutes; in an incredibly short space of time he may therefore be in direct personal communication with whom he may desire intercourse. With the present development of the art it will not, of course, be possible for ships to answer directly more than 1000 miles away, nevertheless their messages will be forwarded by relay from station to station until the desired destination is reached.

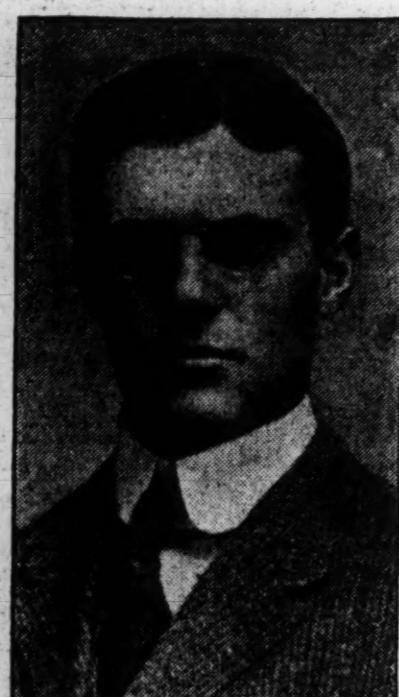
It is proposed to connect the apparatus with the standard clock at the naval observatory in order that the noon time signal may be sent out broadcast and heard all over the North Atlantic ocean and the Caribbean sea, as well as throughout the whole eastern portion of the United States.

The ability to thus distribute the noon time signal marks a distinct epoch in the annals of naval history. The regulation of chronometers is of vital importance, since it is the instrument which carries the Greenwich time when at sea, and without knowing this the ship's longitude cannot be determined. About the year 1815 the British government offered a prize for the best method of regulating chronometers when at sea in order to secure absolutely reliable operation. The result was the table of lunar distances, now in use in the calculation of time at sea. When the noon time signal is sent out broadcast every day over a radius of 3000 miles, chronometers can be immediately regulated without the labor of calculation and absolutely correct time in.

## HARVARD LAW SCHOOL SENIORS PREPARE FOR THEIR CLASS DAY



H. M. HOLMES.  
Secretary of the graduating class of Harvard law school.



L. W. CLARK, JR.  
Marshal of Harvard law school class day exercises.

The graduating class of the Harvard Law School has intrusted the management of its class day exercises to the care of Lester William Clark, Jr., of New Brighton, N. Y., and Hector McIntosh Holmes of Malden, Mass. Mr. Clark will act as chief marshal and has already appointed his committees. Mr. Holmes is secretary and will handle the money of the men of the class.

The officers of the class and the various committees are evolving elaborate plans for the festivities attending the completion of their three years' course at Harvard University. Unlike the class day exercises of the undergraduates of the college, some features of the law students' celebration will be held in the very near future and will extend over the period intervening between now and the day of graduation. In about two weeks the class will hold its smoker, when some of the old graduates of the college will gather with those about to leave the school and exchange reminiscences of the days that were and give advice on what should be accomplished after graduation.

The banquet is the big event of the year. Although the committee has not made final arrangements for this gathering, it will probably be held at one of Boston's largest hotels. The entire faculty of the Harvard law school will be the guests of the law men and speeches will be made by the dean, Prof. James

could gainsay his orders. When the new wireless plant is in operation, however, he must perform yield to higher authority. The secretary of the navy can sit at his desk and ordain things afloat as he sees fit.

### Women Oppose Schedules on Gloves and Hosiery

WASHINGTON—Opposition by women over the glove and hosiery schedule in the Payne bill is causing more or less apprehension in Congress.

Some of the extraordinary increases in duties are noted here. It means that the common class of gloves are to be increased in price from 50 to 100 per cent and all for the benefit of the glove manufacturers.

In hosiery there is a similar tie. Those costing \$1 per dozen pair, import wholesale price, are increased in duty 62 to 90 per cent; those costing \$1.50 per dozen pair, from 58 to 76 per cent; those costing \$2 per dozen pair, from 51 to 67 per cent, and those costing from \$2 to \$3 per dozen pair, from 60 to 71 per cent.

Congressmen remember the great defeat the Republican party met after the passage of the McKinley tariff act, which interested women.

Speaker Reed asserted afterward that the women had defeated the party. This lesson is not being lost on congressmen of today.

### Marshall Field Co. Protest Hosiery and Glove Duty

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co., the largest retail store in the world, has sent out a circular protesting the increased tax on woman's hosiery and on gloves.

"A careful study of the tariff bill," it says in opening, "reported on March 16 to Congress disclosed the fact that, although the country at large desired an honest revision, meaning that wherever necessary the schedules should be lowered, yet a few domestic manufacturers have succeeded in having many rates radically advanced and others maintained at the present high figures. We desire to draw your attention to two of the lines most seriously affected, namely, cotton hosiery and women's leather gloves, believing that public sentiment should be emphatically manifested against the advances on these goods."

### Prepare Income Tax Bill For Taft's Consideration

WASHINGTON—President Taft has practically committed himself to the passage of an income tax law, according to statements made by callers at the White House. Representative Stevens of Minnesota, a Republican, discussed the subject with the President, and it is learned that, acting under the direction of the President, Attorney-General Wickes has prepared an income tax bill.

The total cost of the station when completed and in working order, exclusive of the tower, will be about \$100,000, and it is expected to be in operation in six months' time. Its success is positively guaranteed by the contractors, and confidently expected by Admiral Cowles and Lieutenant-Commander Cleland Davis, who is in charge of the installation and under whose direction plans and details have been developed.

In former times the captain of a ship when on the high seas was a small czar.

His authority was absolute, and no one

## KEENE PUPILS REACH BOSTON

(Continued from Page One.)

Miss Marguerite Marsh, Charles Fisk, Benjamin Hopkins, Raymond Rodgers, Walter Knight, Elbridge Kingsbury Maurice Sparhawk, Edward Buffum, Howard Warren, Robert Conant, Goodwin Johnson, Don Bissell, Earl Lincoln, Lewis Dean, Lucius Hunnewell, Zoile Herbert, Richard Wellman, Principal W. H. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Short. The Marlboro school includes Charles E. Hicks, principal, Carroll Adams, Charles Knight, Robert Derby, Miss Birdia Patnode, Miss Elsie Adams and Miss Ella Wallace.

Others of the party are: Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. V. Aldrich, Miss Jennie Elliott, Miss Alice Gerould, Miss Maud Perry, Miss Grace Livermore, Mrs. Emma Eastman, Mrs. Eleanor Gale, Miss Mabel Fisher, Miss Louise Winch, Miss Bessie Nims, Miss Florence Ware, Miss Maud Webb, Miss C. Spaulding, Mrs. C. B. Buffum, Miss Ella Dort, Miss Alice Bowen, Miss Faith Martin, Mrs. Henry Swan, Mrs. George Folger, Mrs. Henry Nims, Miss Susie Fogg, Miss Alice Dean, Miss Jessie Wilkins, Miss G. Emerson, Norman Farr, Clifford Twitchell, Mrs. F. B. Pierce, Mrs. Harry Hopkins, Mrs. Harry Pierce.

One of the wonders of the modern steam shovel is that it is able to delve its way into the face of the solid shale rock and even into limestone with almost as much rapidity as it does into earth. In many of the quarries where cement rock is being excavated to be utilized in making Portland cement, powerful shovels are being put in opera-

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## Minnesota Solons Hear Protest on Packing Plant in St. Paul



Petition With Twenty-Six Thousand Signers Asks Legislature to Halt Proposed Armour Site.

### ACTION IS DEFERRED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Whether J. Ogden Armour is to be permitted to stop St. Paul's growth in the one direction in which fine residences are extending and blanket three of Minnesota's greatest state institutions and half of St. Paul with packing plant and stockyards odors has been the question in the Minnesota Legislature. If St. Paul wins, the state of Minnesota will be one of the first to have a law on its statute books barring the beef trust encroaching on the public comfort by erecting packing plants within five miles of cities or of state educational institutions.

The Legislature of Minnesota, while it has indefinitely postponed action regarding the plant, has made the situation more or less keen and citizens are now planning a new means of protest.

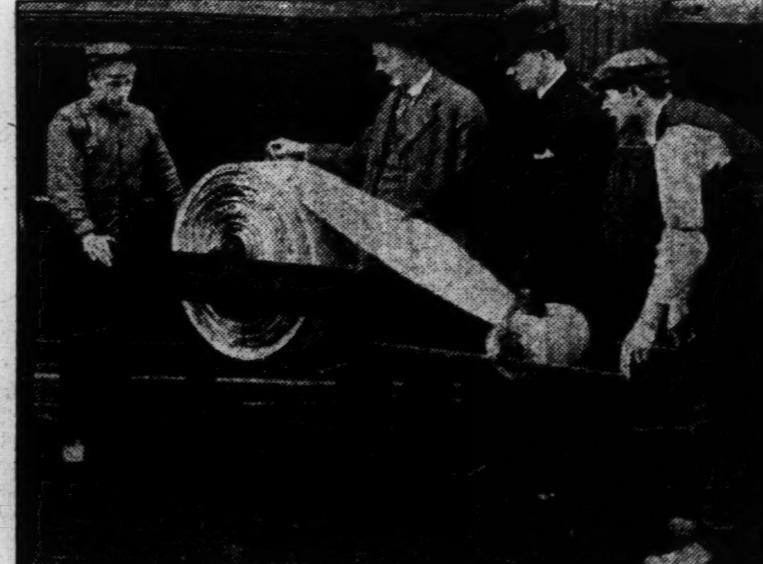
As a result of disagreements with the Swift interests, Mr. Armour chose a site one and a quarter miles from the state agricultural college, one and a half miles from one of the city's finest residence districts and within three miles of the University of Minnesota, disregarding St. Paul's repeated protests and the arguments of strong delegations of business men sent to Chicago to interview him. Seven years ago he sought entrance to the South St. Paul market, six miles below the city, but was unable to come to terms with the Swift interests who occupy that field. His new plant will be located, it is proposed, on the opposite

side of the city, thus promising St. Paul the unique distinction of being the first city in the United States with packing plants on both sides.

St. Paul's protest has been instant and

remarkable in its energy. Bills were introduced in the Minnesota Legislature against the pollution of streams within city limits by stockyards sewerage, against the location of packing plants in such close proximity as to inconvenience the public and barring such plants from a five mile zone surrounding state educational institutions. The bills serve to protect the university, state agricultural college and state fair as well as the city of St. Paul.

The argument that Minnesota farmers will profit by a divided market was set up and Armour agents have been active in the fight against the proposed legislation. St. Paul met the situation with the most remarkable petition the state has ever seen, bearing the names of 26,112 residents protesting in vigorous terms against the proposed Armour site. The petition was presented to the speaker of the house on the steps of the new Minnesota capitol by Mayor Lawler in the presence of 15,000 people who had gathered to give form to the protest. The petition itself when rolled up was of such size a framework carriage had to be constructed for it. The roll of names was four feet in diameter and of such



weight that it required four men to lift it with its frame.

The fight has been so vigorously waged that the entire state of Minnesota has



SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH PROTEST AGAINST ARMOUR PLANT IN ST. PAUL, MINN.  
Upper left picture—Mayor Lawler reading his address, Speaker Rockne of the Minnesota House on his left.  
Upper right picture—The monster petition against the Armour plant, bearing 26,112 names.  
Lower picture—Fifteen thousand citizens present the petition to the Legislature on the steps of the Capitol.

## Musical Events in Boston

"VITA NUOVA."  
IN JORDAN HALL Thursday evening the Cecilia Society gave the first performance in Boston of Wolf Ferrari's cantata, "Vita Nuova," with Mrs. Frances Dunton Wood soprano, and Earl Cartwright, baritone, as soloists. The society was augmented by a chorus of boys from two Boston church choirs. The instrumental work of the cantata was performed by an orchestra of symphony men and Mr. De Voto, pianist, and Mr. Snow, organist. Wallace Goodrich conducted.

Wolf Ferrari's work as a piece of symphonic music deals with the subject of Dante's love for Beatrice in a more exalted spirit than would naturally be expected from an Italian composer. If Wolf Ferrari is half German, the Italians may nevertheless claim to have proved in him that they can now write their own Dante symphonies, that they have learned to voice appreciation of their literature in the language of music.

Those who heard the cantata could not fail to be aware throughout of the presence of Dante. It was not because of the prominence of the baritone voice, which speaks for the poet, but because the music always reflected the nobility, the sincerity of Dante's soul. Considered as music written according to a program, the "Vita Nuova" of Ferrari carries a valuable and a truthful message; but considered as a cantata giving a series of dramatic pictures, it is not so successful. The work was performed as well as need be; everything called for by the composer was present in the musical forces under Mr. Goodrich's direction; the soloist, for there is practically but one soloist in the piece, sang the words of Dante's poems with appreciation of their thought and with just the right degree of expressiveness always; and the various chorus groups sang with approximately subdued feeling.

### MR. HALL'S RECITAL.

At a piano recital in Steiner Hall Thursday afternoon the following program was heard: Sonata, op. 31, No. 2, Beethoven; Etude in A-major, Poldini; Song Without Words, No. 21, Mendelssohn; Nocturne, E-major, Scherzo, C-sharp minor, Chopin; Prelude, aria et finale, Cesar Franck; Ballade, D-major, Intermezzo, B-minor, Ballade, B-major, from op. 10, Brahms; L'Isle Joyeuse, Debussy. The pianist was Leland Hall of the music department of Wisconsin University.

Mr. Hall plays the piano in a large, sonorous style; he plays all composers alike, he gives none of them an interpretation biased either by his own views of their work or by the idea that a pianist must make his "playing tell something about himself." In a word, he has no special message of any kind to tell. If a composer wrote for the piano, that is enough; Mr. Hall is ready to play the music and to let it tell its own story. Mr. Hall can lay claim to being a vigorous player, but he did nothing at his recital to prove that he is an interesting player. It is hard to see how he could ever have learned his program by heart without finding in it something he could impart to an audience.

There were not even the traditional, oft heard sentiments of Beethoven and Chopin; sonata and nocturne were both played off vigorously and sonorously and that was all. Most performers have a place in their program with which they can make an effect, and Mr. Hall almost made such a place of the Cesar Franck number; but the general level of the program was about the same and any expectation that the full tone and the firm touch would do something extraordinary was disappointed.

The only reason discoverable for Mr. Hall's failure to give his musical utter-

ance point was that he did not interpret the work of his composers broadly and completely, but locally and phrase by phrase. He did not play any piece as though it were an entire thing with a general purpose running through it from the first note to the last, but he played each work as a collection of fragments, which, for convenience, were classified together. Every phrase had its individuality, but the compositions as a whole had no existence whatever.

Saturday evening, in Jordan Hall, the Sinfonia Fraternity of the New England Conservatory of Music will give, for the benefit of their scholarship fund, a musical travesty called "A Holiday in Jail." The words are by Percy J. Burrell, the music is by four members of the fraternity. The scholarship for which the society is raising the money was started by Ignacio J. Paderevski with a gift of \$500; when it becomes available it is to be applied to the education of some male student of the Conservatory.

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## CHICAGO ENJOYS ITS PLAYGROUNDS

What Chicago is doing to provide parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches is shown by the report, just submitted to councils, by the Chicago special park commission. In the last year 34 tracts of park land were maintained as against 26 during the previous 12 months; a dozen tracts were converted into parks, nine of them having been reconstructed and three having been new projects.

A park site was given to the municipality and also a playground site, which cost \$10,000. Two playgrounds were added to the 10 previously in operation; one was enlarged by leasing 384 feet of frontage. Three bathing beaches were operated.

Evidence of the popularity of this work is found in the fact that more than 150,000 men, women and children enjoyed the playgrounds for physical recreation. No person observing the enthusiasm of the children at play could have underestimated the value of the work.

### Playhouse News

TRENTON, N. J.—J. E. Dodson appeared Thursday evening at the Taylor Opera House, in "The Majesty of Birth," a comedy by J. Hartley Manners; first performance on any stage. The play was for its theme the intermarriage of Jews and Gentiles, and attempts to solve the question in favor of intermarriage. Mr. Dodson made a great personal hit, and the play was indulgently received by a large audience.

PRINCETON, N. J.—An old English play, "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," was presented in Alexander Hall Wednesday evening by the English Dramatic Association. The hall was crowded with the students and faculty of Princeton University.

NEW YORK—David Belasco has obtained the American rights to "Die Thürins Freie," an amusing German play, which was recently seen at the Irving Place Theater. The piece was played under the name of "The Open Door," which is the title under which it will be played next season. The adaptation will be made by Leo Dietrichstein, who is an expert in such work.

PARIS—Maurice Maeterlinck has lost his suit in which he attempted to prevent the production of the opera founded upon his drama, "Monna Vanna." The author based his suit upon the ground that he has specified that his wife was to have the title role. The part was played by Mlle. Lucienne Breval. The court decided that the agreement of the authors of the opera with its publisher gave the publisher full authority in the matter of production.

It may surprise the outsider, who still cherishes the delusion that the native Hawaiians are opposed to the government, to know that at least 90 per cent of the Hawaiian national guard, officers and men, are Hawaiians, says the New York Herald. Among the officers are several who are school teachers by profession. The men are scoldingly in their bearing, amenable to discipline, and their courage cannot be questioned.

## WARM WAVE SAPS LIFE OF ICEBERGS

When an iceberg breaks away from its followers in the northern seas and drifts southward to warmer waters it meets, sooner or later, the fate of dissolution. Many a winter passenger on transatlantic vessels has seen towering icebergs floating near the great ocean pathway, but comparatively few voyagers have witnessed the ending of one of these majestic, forbidding mountains built up by the hands of the frost king of the Arctic.

Warmer waves than they have known before laving their sides, leaping upward and caressing them under the propulsion of strong, warm, southern winds aided in destructive purposes by the growing softness of the sun, eat great fissures in their sides, melt away the under and upper surfaces, and in time reduce the towering pinnacles of ice and snow to something little more than a child's plaything, says the Philadelphia North American.

## PRIZE FOR PLANS TO MANAGE FARM

ITHACA, N. Y.—Students in the College of Agriculture of Cornell University will have an opportunity until June 15 to compete for a prize of \$50 to be awarded for the best plan or organization and management of the Smith farm at Trumansburg, a town close to Ithaca. All plans are to be submitted to Professor Warren and passed upon by a committee of three appointed by Dean L. H. Bailey.

Prof. Clinton D. Smith, who offers this prize, was formerly a student in the university, and was for 10 or more years a director of the Michigan agricultural experiment station at East Lansing. Recently he has been appointed as head of Escola Agricola "Luiz de Queiroz" at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

These supplies are to be used in the Chinese institution. Director Tong writes that since his going to his present position from Cornell University, where he studied for some years and secured his master's degree, he has modified his school and experiment station after the plan of the Cornell college of agriculture.

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Under these conditions it has been decided that all the electric wiring for the Nancy exposition of 1909 shall be in aluminum and an investigating committee appointed in Germany is just about, it is said, to present a report favorable to that metal.

## METER FOR WATER EFFECTS ECONOMY FOR THE CONSUMER

Instrument Must Be Such as to Respond Delicately to Flow and Yet of Much Rigidity.

### SERIES OF WHEELS

To use water economically the company and the consumer must work in harmony. The company must carefully examine and keep in good repair the lines of water pipe and the consumer must see to it that no water not actually necessary is used on his premises. To accomplish the latter result it is necessary that the consumer be made actually to feel the waste in his own pocketbook, and the only satisfactory means so far of accomplishing this is the water meter.

The water meter is essentially a water wheel fixed in the pipe whose revolutions caused by the flow of water through the pipe are reduced to terms of cubic feet by a series of graduated gear wheels and transmitted to a dial on the top of the meter, says the New York Sun. Such an instrument must be at the same time delicate and rigid.

Different countries require different kinds of meters. If the instrument is to be sent to France or Japan the gears must be so adjusted as to register the revolutions in litres instead of in United States gallons.

In Los Angeles, where the meters are located under the sidewalks, a special dustproof type is used. For cold climates a meter has been devised which, though it does not pretend to withstand the pressure of freezing water (250,000 pounds to the square inch), yet the resultant bursting damages only the false or frost bottom of the meter for which another can quickly be substituted.

When the doors are closed the interior is almost entirely in darkness, as light comes only through small openings in the roof, says the Philadelphia North American.

In this church are some interesting reliques, including a wooden contribution box that has hung from a pillar for centuries, and a very old baptismal font cut out of a single block of stone. The top of the altar is a slab of slate, rudely trimmed; the altar-piece is a representation of the crucifix, rudely trimmed.

A public-spirited man in Missouri has been doing commendable work along this line in connection with the Civic Improvement League of his city. In 1901 he planted seeds of various trees. He carefully tended the seedlings and, a few years later, dug them up, labeled them, and turned them over to the school children upon condition that they should be planted and cared for. To each child printed directions were given, headed thus:

"Ornament your homes—plant trees. They are living monuments; watch them develop. These begin with the new century, and the century as it advances, marks the record of their age year by year," says the Springfield (Ill.) Register.

"Five or six thousand trees were given away in this manner. Two or three were given to each child who asked for them, and almost every child did so. There were many species and naturally some of the trees died, but few of the children lost all that they had planted. Each child who received trees was required to fill out a slip giving his name and address, and the place where the trees were planted. The Missouri town is now dotted with these 'century trees' which have become the pride of those who planted them."

Towns annexed by Los Angeles

Many of the papers throughout California and some nearby states, who have been watching the fight for and against the annexation of San Pedro and Wilmington with the city of Los Angeles, have been indulging in some alleged humorous and otherwise harmless flings at the supposed wish of Los Angeles to include everything and everybody in Southern California within its city limits. Well, such towns as have been annexed have not gotten any of the worst of the deal, and so far as any one may be able to forecast doesn't run any chance of it, says the Ocean Park Journal.

When conditions will permit the Santa Monica bay towns to be taken under the wing of Los Angeles, it will be the brightest day that the sun ever shone on them.

## ALUMINUM AGE ABOUT TO DAWN

The aluminum age is destined to dawn since the recent fall in the price of this useful metal. It has been proposed in several countries to strike coins of aluminum, but the most immediate use will probably be in long electric conductors. Taking into account the greater resistance of aluminum, the same conducting power may be obtained with that metal for about 57 per cent of the cost with copper, and expense that is increased by features of the installation to about 60 per cent, says the New York Call.

Under these conditions it has been decided that all the electric wiring for the Nancy exposition of 1909 shall be in aluminum and an investigating committee appointed in Germany is just about, it is said, to present a report favorable to that metal.

## This Waist

WILL BE SENT TO YOU CHARGES PREPAID.

To any part of the United States.



For \$1.50

Made of finest batiste, elaborately tucked and trimmed with German Val. lace and insertion. It is exactly as pictured. Made as good as the best. Any size in stock for immediate delivery. Sizes 32 to 46 bust. Send money by P. O. order, check or express.

If your purchase is not exactly as we represent it, or if you are not entirely satisfied, return it at once and we will refund your money immediately.

We refer to the Century Bank, New York.

**Arnold & Co.**  
438 Fulton Street,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Ask Your Grocer for  
**CESTUS BREAD**

It is made of the best selected flour that can be obtained, prepared under special supervision of experts. It is the most wholesome and delicious bread you can put on your table. As toast it is unequalled. If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will.

Cestus Bread Company  
208 Pleasant Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

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**Victor Instruments**  
And RECORDS. Buy Direct from  
**SOL. BLOOM**  
366 Fifth Ave., New York.  
40 West 34th St., New York.  
142 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.  
Opp. Hotel Russell, Atlantic City.  
Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue.

**HINCKLEY & WOODS**, FIRE INSURANCE  
LIABILITY, AUTO-  
MOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY  
DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-  
ANCE AT LOWEST RATES.<

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.



**AN EMPIRE WAIST.**  
The somewhat modified empire style is the unquestioned favorite of the present season. This waist is one of the prettiest and most graceful yet to have appeared. It can be made from any one of the fashionable soft-finished materials, with the girdle either in contrast or to match, as preferred. The long under sleeves can be made from thin, transparent material as in this instance, or omitted, as preferred. Crepe Nonon, with trimming of liberty satin, long sleeves and little neck frills of embroidered net, are the materials illustrated; but for the sleeves and the frill anything that is thin and transparent is appropriate, and a yoke may be added, when the waist becomes adapted to daytime wear.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/4 yards 21 or 24. 2 yard 27 or 32, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of applique 5 1/2 inches wide; 1 1/4 yards of net 44, 1 yard of satin for the girdle and narrow bands to make as illustrated; 3/8 yard of all-over lace for the yoke if used.

The pattern (No. 6279) may be had in 32 to 40 inches bust measure at any May Mantor agency, or will be mailed on receipt of price (10 cents). Address 132 West 127th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## GIRL'S BOX-PLAITED DRESS.

Simple dresses made in this style, with the body portions and the skirt in one, make the standbys of the younger girls' wardrobe. This one is suited to linen and to pique and also to lighter ginghams, chambrays and the like, or for serge and other wool materials. White linen with collar and belt of blue is the combination illustrated. The dress is made simply, with front and back portions and the shield is attached under the sailor collar. The belt confines the fullness at the waist line.

Material required for the 10-year size 6282—Girl's Box Plated Dress, is 6 1/2 yards 24, 4 1/2 yards 32, or 4 yards 44 inches wide; 1 1/2 yards 32 inches wide for collar and belt.

The pattern (No. 6282) may be had in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age. Address as under No. 6279.



**SOME SIMPLE CAKE RECIPES.**  
**WHITE CAKE.**  
Cream 1/2 cup of butter, add gradually 1 1/2 cups sugar and 1/2 cup milk. Sift together 2 even cups of pastry flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar; add to first mixture; then add the whites of 5 eggs which have been beaten stiff and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat all together thoroughly and bake in flat sheet or in layers 25 or 30 minutes.

**ICE CREAM FROSTING.**  
Boil 2 cups sugar with 1/2 cup water until it will "thread" or form a soft ball in cold water. Do not stir after it begins to boil. Pour the syrup gradually over the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff enough to stand, but not so dry that flakes fly from the beater, and beat constantly until of right consistency to spread. Add 1/2 teaspoon vanilla and use as both frosting and filling. If cooked just right it can be beaten until very thick and perfectly smooth before it begins to harden, and should be put on the cake before it stiffens enough to drop from the spoon.

**PLAIN FROSTING.**  
To 2 tablespoons boiling water, fresh fruit juice or cream add confectioners' sugar until stiff enough to spread, not to run. Flavor and spread quickly on cake.

**BERWICK SPONGE CAKE.**  
Beat well the yolks of 3 eggs, add 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup water and 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract, then 2 cups pastry flour sifted twice, with 2 teaspoons baking powder, and last the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff. Bake in a loaf. This is good to use when making charlotte russe or other desserts requiring cake. It may also be baked in shallow round pans, split, filled with whipped cream and used as a simple dessert.

**IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.**  
Aimee F. Wiggin, ladies' hatter, invites attention to her spring opening of exclusive designs in millinery. Harmony of color is a specialty. Room 38, 501 Washington street, Boston.

**OLDEST STEAMER IS SOUND AS EVER**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Only thirteen years the junior of the Clermont, Robert Fulton's *last* steamer, the steamer James Morgan has just been under fed with inspection here. The Morgan is the oldest steamboat in the country, having been launched at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 87 years ago. She registers 69 tons.

The Scattering Company, 1722 to 1728 Vanango street, Philadelphia, Pa., will send its perfect mucilage holder, which is all glass and has an aluminum feruled brush with fine bristles, for 50 cents by mail. The holder is sold in the local stationers' stores for 50 cents.

**THE Macular-Parker Company** is showing its materials for the making of custom shirts for spring and summer. English, Scotch and German fabrics are shown in plain and novelty effects.

## Missionary Describes Work Among Indians

Ojibways Now Have a Bible in Their Own Language and a Dictionary Is Being Prepared.

## CANADA GIVES AID

OTTAWA, Ont.—George Buskin, colporteur and missionary of the Algoma and northwest evangelical mission, has been in Ottawa during the last few days and has told something of the work among the Ojibway Indians, which has been carried so far that not only is there



VIEW IN OJIBWAY COUNTRY.  
The upper cut shows a group of Ojibways at work on the Dorakis river; the lower a typical camping spot of missionaries.

an Ojibway Testament printed and on the market, but also an Ojibway dictionary is now ready. To aid in defraying the expense of its publication Mr. Buskin has asked the Ontario government for \$500 and received a promise that his request will be considered.

The Testaments in Ojibway he had to

secure from the American Bible Society, paying \$1.25 each for them. During his long experience in that part of the country where the Indian still has some foot-hold, Mr. Buskin has felt keenly the apathy of Christian people toward missionary work among them. While they are willing to send thousands of dollars

to

## NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

## DELEGATES GOING TO LAKE MOHONK

State Board of Trade and Local Organizations Invited to Be Represented at Peace Conference.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Boards of trade and commercial organizations in general in this vicinity, including the state board of trade, of which Judge Loyed E. Chamberlain of this city is president, have received invitations to send delegates to the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, to be held at Lake Mohonk, Ulster county, New York, May 19, 20 and 21. It will be the fifteenth annual meeting of the conference and each of the organizations invited will be expected to send a delegate, who can be accompanied by his wife. Delegates and their wives will be personal guests at the conference of Albert K. Smiley, the founder of the conference. It is stipulated that delegates shall be business men and residents of the home cities of the appointing organizations. The Brockton board of trade will appoint a delegate at its meeting April 12.

There will be two special meetings of the delegates on May 19 and 20, the first for selecting from their own number speakers to complete the program of the session of Thursday evening, May 20, which will be devoted to business men, and for the purpose of framing a resolution or resolutions to be presented to the conference and published as the expression of the business men.

Judge Chamberlain has been delegate to the conference two years from the Brockton board of trade, also from the Massachusetts board of trade, and has taken part in the programs on each occasion, being recognized as one of the interested men in the subject of the world's peace. He also attended the world's peace conference in Italy a few years ago.

## POTATOES BRING GOOD EARLY PRICE

BANGOR, Me.—"Potatoes never brought such a good price so early in the season as they are bringing today," says E. E. Parkhurst of Presque Isle. "With the quoted price at \$2 a barrel, a farmer refused to sell 400 barrels at \$2.15. I never knew a year when the crop of potatoes was so good and the price so good for the farmer, too, as this year."

"I believe the Aroostook crop was over-stated at harvest time, and that the total crop for all Aroostook county was not over 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels. I estimated that on March 1 there was left in the hands of the farmers about 25 per cent of the total crop, and there is yet 20 percent to be shipped. Just as soon as this month is over, look for a rush of potatoes into our markets from Prince Edward island. Then the price of Aroostook potatoes will begin to come down."

## STOPS LOTTERY SCHEMES.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Chief of Police Matthews has issued an order that all lottery schemes must be stopped. This is aimed directly at gift enterprises advertised by tobacconists and grocery stores.

## LOWELL COUNTRY CLUB TO EXPAND

Annual Meeting Shows a Large Growth and Discusses Comprehensive Plans for a Larger Clubhouse.

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Vesper Country Club was held Thursday night in the club house on Tyng's island. The election of officers and the discussion of the proposed new club house or the extensive additions to the present one on Tyng's island, in the Merrimack river, made this an important meeting.

Secretary Andrew G. Swapp's report showed a net addition to the club during the year of 42 members, making a full membership of 700. The following resident members have been made life members of the club during the year: Paul Butler (son of General Butler), Frank B. Bean, Austin K. Chadwick, Fred C. Church, Charles A. Mitchell, Albert M. Morton, George S. Motley, Amasa Pratt, William L. Robertson and Harry A. Thompson.

The committee on permanent improvements have under consideration three plans for a new club house that includes an auditorium that will seat over 400, for use in club affairs, such as annual meetings and ladies' day, the latter feature being very popular during the summer season. These plans will be decided upon after careful consideration as to the club's needs for the next 10 years.

The building of an ornamental entrance to the club grounds, leading from the electric car line on the Tyngsboro road, that will give a more attractive entrance to the suspension bridge across the Merrimack river to the club house on the island, will be commenced at once.

The club endorsed the proposed automobile carnival of a whole week in the coming fall, to be held in this city.

PHILLIPS-EXETER GETS BIG GIFTS

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips-Exeter Academy comes into possession of upward of \$100,000 for scholarship funds by the bequests of Hubert Engbert Tschemacher of the class of 1874 and Margaret Ellen Langdell of Boston.

The Tschemacher scholarship is to be awarded in sum of \$250 annually to undergraduates in Harvard, who in the judgment of the Exeter faculty have attained excellence in their studies in the academy.

The will of Mrs. Langdell gave to the academy the sum of \$50,000 to found five scholarships in honor of her husband, the late Prof. Christopher C. Langdell of the class of 1845, dean of the law faculty of Harvard for many years.

The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln has given the academy an excellent portrait of his father and several of President Lincoln's letters which are of historic interest.

## LOWELL SHOE COMPANY BUSY.

LOWELL, Mass.—The John Pilling Shoe Company's plant on Schafer street is busy with orders. The additions under construction during the past month are nearly completed, and the new engine room will be in operation soon.

## OFFER OF EMBASSY TO DR. ELIOT MAY BE MADE ON TUESDAY

President Taft is Expected to Give British Post to Harvard Head When He Goes to Washington.

## PRAISE FOR CHOICE

WASHINGTON—It is expected that President Eliot of Harvard will be offered the position of ambassador to the Court of St. James when he arrives here next Tuesday to attend the Harvard alumni dinner. President Taft, however, insists that no change will be made at London for six months.

Governors and educators are interested in the proposal to make Dr. Eliot an ambassador. Several express themselves as follows:

LANSING, Mich.—Gov. Warner said he regards President Eliot as capable of filling any position to which he may be assigned by President Taft.

JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Noel said: "From what I know of President Eliot I regard his selection as ambassador to Great Britain as a good one."

CARSON, Nev.—Governor Dickerson said he considers that Dr. Eliot's appointment as ambassador to Great Britain would be a splendid one.

WASHINGTON—President Charles W. Needham of George Washington University said: "I would be delighted at the appointment of President Eliot as ambassador to Great Britain. He is a man who would reflect nothing but credit on America and, I am confident, give real satisfaction in England."

NEW YORK—"We could not have a better representative abroad, but we need President Eliot at home, as citizen at large," said President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York.

AUSTIN, Tex.—Governor Campbell expressed approval and pleasure when told that President Taft would probably appoint President Eliot of Harvard to be ambassador to Great Britain. He said he believed Dr. Eliot especially fitted for the post, and that the appointment was acceptable generally.

MINNEAPOLIS—"No man can doubt President Eliot's fitness to be ambassador to England. I should doubt that he would accept the position," says Cyrus Northrop, president University of Minnesota.

CHICAGO—"The appointment of President Eliot to the English embassy would be in every respect worthy of the best traditions of the republic," says Harry Pratt Judson, president University of Chicago.

BERKELEY, Cal.—"President Eliot is a genuine American. His splendid integrity of personal character represents about the best thing American institutions have produced. I should like to have England see him and I should like to have Englishmen think that he is the sort we Americans believe in," says Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president University of California.

TOPKAPE, Kan.—Gov. W. R. Stubbs was much pleased at the reported selection of President Eliot. "He is more than a scholar, he is an executive of great ability," said the Governor.

"It was a great honor when England sent her foremost scholar, Mr. Bryce, to America as ambassador, and it would be proper for us to return the compliment."

PIERRE, S. D.—Governor Vessey said: "The reported selection of President Eliot is based on executive ability and high moral character, and I believe he would serve his country with honored credit in every way."

## TWO PORTRAITS PRESENTED CLUB

A banquet of the Intercolonial Club was held at the club quarters in the Intercolonial Building in Dudley street, Roxbury, Thursday night. Portraits of Alexander C. Chisholm and John P. Campbell, inscribed respectively "The Founder of the Club" and "The Benefactor of the Club," were presented to the organization. The occasion was to celebrate the placing of the club on a basis which assures its prosperity. About 100 were present. The speakers included Alexander C. Chisholm, the Rev. William H. Fitzpatrick of Milton, William J. O'Donnell and past President John H. Campbell. Fred J. McLeod, now president, presided.

TAUNTON—For the first time in the history of the local police department a dance will be held under its direction. The event will occur in Odd Fellows' Hall Easter Monday. Invitations have been sent to every police department that is connected with the Massachusetts Police Association. The receipts will be given to the Taunton Police Relief Association.

## CHILDREN'S Fine Clothing

We offer in large variety a carefully selected stock of Spring goods characterized by exclusive styles, superior quality of materials and expert workmanship.

Infants' Coats, Dresses, Bonnets—  
Girls' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery  
—Boys' Suits, Coats, Shirts, Hats, Gloves

Charge Accounts With Responsible Parties Opened.

Byron E. Bailey  
Company

31-33 WINTER STREET

## DAY FOR OPTIMISTS WILL TAKE PLACE OF JOKERS' DELIGHT

William J. Robinson Says That Next April First Will Be Consecrated by the Club to Dispensing Smiles.

## TAFT IS A MEMBER

NEW YORK—A new holiday will be ushered into the contemporary history of this country on April 1 next, under the auspices of William J. Robinson, optimist-at-large. It will be known as Optimists' Day, and besides furthering optimism and the performance of kind acts, will be instrumental, Mr. Robinson believes, in dealing a deathblow to practical jokers, to whom All Fools' Day, as imported from England, hitherto has been consecrated.

The Optimists' Club, which has as a motto "Smile," which has William H. Taft on its honorary executive committee and which has offices and a spacious mail box in the quarters of the Unity Mines Corporation, 10 West 33d street, is engineering the adoption by the whole country of Optimists' Day, Mr. Robinson explained. The Optimists' Club, he said, has 70,000 members, each of whom has a membership "Smile" pin in enamel and possessing a handsomely printed certificate of membership. Andrew Carnegie is honorary president of the organization, which has Theodore Roosevelt on its executive committee.

The Optimists' Club has started the Optimists' Magazine, the initial number of which, under the editorial direction of the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, will make its appearance, Mr. Robinson remarked.

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## CORNISH IDEAL SUMMER HOME OF THE ARTISTIC AND LITERARY

On the banks of the Connecticut river, in New Hampshire, there is a township named Cornish. Its scattered population is composed of farmers and a talented group of people whose aspirations are in keeping with the surrounding beauty. Some of these last are summer residents, coming with the violet and leaving before the first frost, while others stay the whole year round.

Their homes vary in size from modest cottages to imposing manor houses and their grounds from an acre to a square mile; but each commands a view of Mt. Ascutney, that lonely sentinel, seemingly set to watch over these hills and give a promise of the greater mountains farther north.

From certain points, one can see the valley with the picturesque Connecticut turning and twisting and foaming; often enveloped, like the distant mountains, in the wonderful mist that made Winston Churchill speak of it as the "vale of the blue."

Many years ago, St. Gaudens, the sculptor, built a house on one of these hills, and here he spent most of his life and did most of his work. He was visited by delightful people, who were attracted by his genius or his charming personality, and some of these built houses and staid on as residents.

Stephen Parrish was one of the earliest to find inspiration among the Cornish hills. The artist father was soon followed by the artist son, Maxfield Parrish, who, with his own hands and the aid of a carpenter, erected a modest home for his young wife.

This modest home has grown into a large dwelling, with the growth of Parrish's fame and wealth, and his present studio, where he transfers to canvas the exquisite colors of the surrounding landscape, is large enough for the countryside to dance in; and this they do, at least once in a summer, to the tune of a talking machine.

The studio of one of these artists is apt to be, like the barn of a New Eng-

land farmer, much larger than his house, and, though it is, strictly speaking, a place to work in, entirely bare of any ornamentation, it is a charming place to gather with one's friends, on one pretext or another. When an artist has completed some work it is the custom, in Cornish, for him to invite his friends to see it before it is sent away. For instance, one Sunday afternoon a lively group of people were drinking tea in the studio of Herbert Adams. Towering above them were four heroic-sized clay figures, destined to be cast in bronze and ornament the exterior of some public building. Mr. Adams was receiving congratulations in his kindly, unassuming way from his fellow artists, whose conversation proved that they understood art from the practical as well as the aesthetic point of view.

Charles Platt, the architect and landscape gardener, has one of the show places of Cornish. From his model sunken garden one can get a view of the valley, with the historic town of Windsor in the distance, that is rarely surpassed in nature. A view quite as charming is to be had from his pine grove, where primeval giants rear their heads to a clear, blue sky, and the carpet of pine needles is so thick that a foot falls noiselessly.

Mr. Platt is fond of baseball, and often during a summer he collects the neighbors, male and female, to watch or participate in the national game.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

#### STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises . . . . . 5:36 Sun sets . . . . . 6:04

High water . . . . . 3:20 a. m. 4:08 p. m.

Moon, first quarter, March 28.

#### Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

##### EAST BOUND.

Sailings from New York.

\*Baltic, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 27

\*Cronprinses Wilhem, for Hamburg . . . . . March 27

Gothland, for Antwerp . . . . . March 27

\*New York, for Southampton . . . . . March 27

\*Baltic, for Mediteranean ports . . . . . March 27

Parma, for L'psias, via L'psias . . . . . March 27

douerry . . . . . March 27

Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, for

Bremen . . . . . March 27

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for

Bremen . . . . . March 27

\*Lorraine, for Havre . . . . . April 1

\*Helsing Olaf, for Copenhagen . . . . . April 1

Oceania, for Hamburg . . . . . April 1

Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports . . . . . April 1

Regina, for Mediterranean ports . . . . . April 1

\*Atridie, for Southampton . . . . . March 31

Plymouth and Cherbourg . . . . . March 31

L'psias, for L'psias, via Q'town March 31

\*Lorraine, for Rotterdam . . . . . March 30

New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam . . . . . March 30

Liguria, for Mediterranean ports . . . . . March 30

\*Atridie, for Southampton . . . . . March 30

Plymouth and Cherbourg . . . . . March 31

Lorraine, for Havre . . . . . April 1

\*Yorek, for Bremen . . . . . April 1

Lorraine, for Bremen, via

Louisiana, for Mediteranean ports . . . . . April 1

Sailings from New York.

Cannastrian, for London . . . . . March 26

Manitou, for Antwerp, via Phila . . . . . March 26

\*Campsie, for Mediterranean ports . . . . . March 26

Parma, for Manchester . . . . . March 27

Sylvania, for Liverpool . . . . . March 29

Regina, for Liverpool . . . . . March 29

Armenian, for Liverpool . . . . . March 31

Corinthia, for Glasgow . . . . . April 1

Madrid, for London . . . . . April 2

Sagamore, for Liverpool . . . . . April 2

Ivernia, for Liverpool, via Q'town . . . . . April 2

Canadian, for Antwerp, via Philadel-

phia . . . . . April 2

Sailings from Philadelphia.

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports . . . . . March 27

\*Merion, for Liverpool . . . . . March 27

Pallanza, for Hamburg . . . . . April 2

Manitou, for Antwerp . . . . . April 2

Verona, for Mediterranean ports . . . . . April 2

Sailings from Baltimore.

Bethania, for Hamburg . . . . . April 7

Sailings from Portland, Me.

Canada, for Liverpool . . . . . March 27

Sailings from St. John, N. B.

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool . . . . . March 26

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool . . . . . April 3

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool . . . . . April 9

WEST BOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Celtic, for New York . . . . . March 26

Empire of Ireland, for St. John . . . . . March 26

N. B. . . . . March 26

Lucania, for New York . . . . . March 27

Devonian, for Boston . . . . . March 27

Tarpon, for New York . . . . . March 29

Surfer, for Philadelphia . . . . . March 31

Lake Manitoba, for St. John, N. F. March 31

Dominion, for Portland, Me. . . . . April 1

Bluebell, for New York . . . . . April 1

Marystania, for N. Y. via Q'town . . . . . April 3

Saxonia, for Boston, via Q'town . . . . . April 6

Baltic, for New York . . . . . April 9

Sailings from Southampton.

Cleveland, for New York . . . . . March 27

Kronprins Wilhem, for New York . . . . . March 27

Oceanic, for New York, via Q'town March 27

St. Paul, for New York . . . . . April 3

President Grant, for New York . . . . . April 5

Tarpon, for New York . . . . . April 7

Kronprinsessin Cecile, for New

York . . . . . April 7

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New

York . . . . . April 9

Sailings from Glasgow.

Grampian, for Boston . . . . . March 27

Carpathia, for New York, via

Londonderry . . . . . March 27

Columbia, for New York, via Lon-

donderry . . . . . April 3

Sailings from Bremen.

Main, for New York . . . . . March 27

Kronprins Wilhem, for New York March 27

Gneisenau, for New York . . . . . April 2

Kronprinsessin Cecile, for N. Y. April 2

Sailings from Hamburg.

Cleveland, for New York . . . . . March 27

Alexandria, for Philadelphia . . . . . April 3

President Grant, for New York . . . . . April 4

## Carnegie to Help Andover Academy Extend

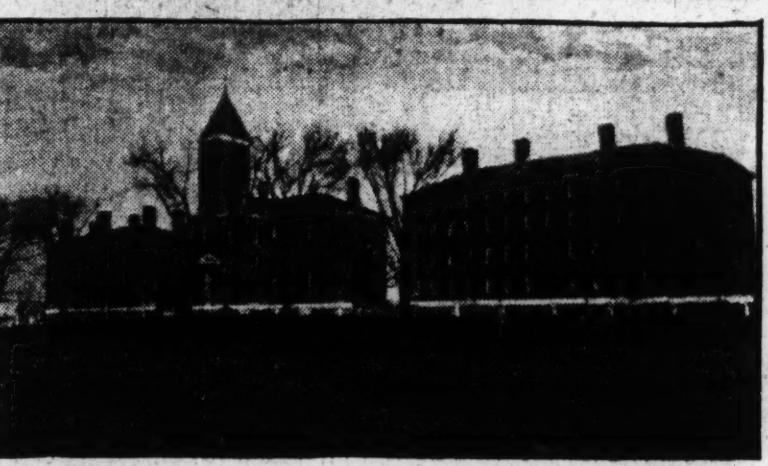
Trustees Make Progress in Raising Quarter of Million to Buy Theological Seminary Buildings.

### ALUMNI HELPING

ANDOVER, Mass.—Good progress is being made by Phillips Andover Academy in the work of raising the \$250,000 necessary for the purchasing of the buildings belonging to the Andover Theological Seminary. It is said that Andrew Carnegie has been interested in the project and has promised to contribute the last \$25,000 toward the fund. It now becomes necessary for those who are trying to bring the purchase about to raise but \$225,000.

Ever since it was decided to move the seminary to Cambridge, those interested in Phillips Andover Academy have been busy trying to secure the buildings thus vacated for the increasing needs of the academy. The trustees of the seminary put the price of \$250,000 on the property, and plans were at once perfected to raise the money among those interested in the preparatory school. Many of its leading alumni took an interest in the work and not only contributed money, but used their influence in getting contributions from others, and while it has not been announced just how much money has been obtained to date, it is said that a good part of the necessary amount is already pledged.

The buildings consist of two large dormitories, a recitation hall, library and chapel. The buildings, with the exception of the library, are now being used by Phillips Academy. This institution, younger than the seminary, joined with the latter in occupying Andover Hill until last autumn, when the seminary moved to Cambridge. Only the library now remains to the seminary in Andover.



## HARVARD HONOR MEN TO BE DINED

The Harvard Club of Boston, which last fall honored the football team that beat Yale and the victorious crew with a dinner, will show similar honor at the Hotel Somerset next Wednesday evening to the students of the university who have won distinction in their studies.

Beside the foremost students of the college, the faculty of arts and sciences has been invited to attend. Maj. Henry Lee Higgins '55 will preside. Prof. L. B. Briggs '75 will have charge of the exercises. The Rev. S. M. Crothers, Prof. Bliss Perry, A. G. Cable '09 of Evanston, Ill., president of the senior class and Hugo von Kaltenborn '09 of Madison, Wis., will speak. Verses will be read by Robert Grant '76 and R. E. Rogers '09 of Cambridge.

On the committee are Moses Williams '84, W. H. Wade '81, W. C. Baylies '84, H. M. Williams '85, Odin Roberts '86, C. H. Slattery '89, John Richardson, Jr., '09, and Walter Hunnewell, Jr., '01, secretary.

### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY BUILDINGS, ANDOVER, MASS.

Upper picture shows dormitories and central hall used until last year by the seminary. They are now wanted for Phillips Andover Academy.

Lower view represents Brichan Hall, library of Andover Theological Seminary.

## WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

### Technology Notes

Special attention is being paid in the thesis work of the civil engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the investigation of reinforced concrete. The great increase in the use of cement and concrete in the past few years has been exceedingly rapid and makes this class of data very valuable. Nearly every branch of construction work where concrete and cement is being used will be investigated. Under this head will be tested the failure in concrete beams, bridge and building construction, foundations and piles, reservoir and dam construction. A number of the theses are already completed and the majority are under way, all the necessary data having been collected. The results are expected to give to the engineering world considerable data of value and this kind of investigation has not received much attention until recently.

During Junior week, which begins on April 19, a large number of the civil engineering course intend making a trip to Quebec with the express purpose of studying the causes of the Quebec bridge disaster, and to collect information for future investigation on bridge problems in general.

On April 28 the society will hear a talk by Frederick S. Green, vice-president of the Waterproofering Company of New York on "Waterproofing."

On May 5 comes the annual dinner of the society at which it is expected Professor Spofford, now of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and recently elected Hayward professor of civil engineering at the institute in place of Professor Swain, who has gone to Harvard, will speak.

## RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,  
three or more insertions, 10 cents  
a line.

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave.

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Your advertisement to 4330  
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-  
resentative will call on you to dis-  
cuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

11,000 ACRES fine agricultural land, 87  
per acre; colonization tract; surrounding  
land \$10 to \$22 per acre; good location;  
great highway; good roads; fine soil;  
water abundant; the amount of the loan;  
interest collected and remitted; insurance  
on buildings renewed and taxes on farms  
investigated without expense or trouble to  
the individual; office in Boston; all  
over southern and western Texas; 20,000  
homesteads visited; Texas in January;  
water company; colonization tract; 100  
acres; COMPTON & MOORE, Moore bldg.  
San Antonio, Tex.

## GARAGES IN BACK BAY

We have 22 moderate sized lots of land in  
Back Bay, near Commonwealth avenue,  
which we will sell for garages. Just sold  
two lots; owners intend building first-class  
garages. We also have 22 other lots on  
commodate size, suitable for garages.  
Apply to FRANKLIN E. SMITH, Trustee,  
Cummington Land Trust, 62 Devonshire St.,  
Boston, Mass.

## FURNISHED HOUSE

TO LET—8 miles from Boston; on beautiful  
lake; good steam and electric car service;  
house 12 rooms, wide piazza, bath, laundry;  
handsome dining room; light and airy;  
stable for 2 horses; 7 acres land; fruit  
trees; asparagus bed, berry bushes, grass  
land; all in good condition. Address E. 30,  
Monitor Office.

## WOLLASTON

IS A DESIRABLE PLACE to reside; look  
it over and decide for yourself; a variety of  
houses can be seen by appointment with  
N. G. NIKKONSON, 78 Milk st., Boston.

TO RENT—Superior quality; accum-  
ulated fertilizer; all produce may be sold;  
Christian Science farmer (with or without  
family) preferred. R. D. No. 2, Box 6,  
Monitor Office.

FOR SALE—Corning, California, 20 acres  
partly planted; peaches and olives in bearing;  
bright exchange for Eastern real estate;  
"Owner," P. O. Box 272, Hartford,  
Conn.

WEST MEDFORD—House, 7 rooms and  
bath; all conveniences; good location; sell  
less than assessed value. Good bargain.  
Address G. 33, Monitor Office.

DODGE & CO., Myrtle Point, Oregon,  
have for sale dairy farms, timber and city

## FINANCIAL

Banking by Mail at 4%  
WITH

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS &  
TRUST CO., Cleveland, O.,  
has been proved to be safe  
and reliable. Large deposits  
entrusted to this old  
established savings  
bank are safe and interest  
is secured by stand up  
capital and surplus of

**6 1-2 MILLION DOLLARS**  
which stands between depositors and any  
possible loss. Send for our free booklet  
"Z."

WANTED—Associate to join cotton stock  
company; special export and mill trade;  
excellent opportunity. All credentials ad-  
dress P. O. Box 461, Savannah, Ga.

## SUMMER RESORTS

Beautiful Summer Residences  
AT SORRELS & HANNAH,  
on Brigham's Hill, near BAR HARBOR,  
Me.; sale prices \$3000 to \$15,000; rent prices  
\$300 to \$1500; nine cottage sites, all sizes; at  
3 cents to 10 cents per foot; every, water,  
light, heat, all modern conveniences; golf,  
bathing, boating, nice hotels, etc. GEO.  
GRANT, room 618, Colonial building,  
Boston, Mass., or Ellsworth, Maine.

## SUMMER HOMES

COHASSET  
JERUSALEM ROAD.  
A few very attractive estates for sale  
and to let. Also smaller cottages, over-  
looking the ocean. BENJAMIN C. TOW-  
ER, 35 Congress st.

## SUMMER BOARD

FOUR ADULTS wish board for summer;  
sea shore or mountains. Give full details  
and rates. R. 30, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.  
A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give  
you information as to terms.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

A mortgage of \$112,000 has just been  
taken by the Franklin Savings Bank of  
Boston on the Hotel Navarre on Colum-  
bus avenue, near Berwick park. The  
assessed valuation of the property is  
\$100,500, of which \$70,500 is on the 11,760  
square feet of land. Charles, A. Hall,  
Tremont Building, negotiated the deal,  
which shows a most encouraging interest  
in South End holdings.

## BEACON HILL TRANSFER.

Papers have gone to record through  
the office of Codman & Street, conveying  
to John B. Shearer the estate at 54 West  
Cedar street. The new owner will imme-  
diately begin improvements and sub-  
sequently occupy. The property is taxed  
on a value of \$7000. P. F. Ford was the  
grantor.

## SALE OF LAND IN THE BACK BAY.

Several vacant lots in Astor street in  
the Back Bay, containing about 17,000  
square feet in all, assessed on \$35,000,  
have been sold to Bessie F. Hunt by  
Peter W. French et al.

## SOUTH END PROPERTY ACTIVE.

The changes in ownership of South  
End properties have been numerous  
recently. Some of the latest sales in-  
clude the estates at 15 and 15a Cazenov-  
ia street, near Chandler street, 20 Rutland  
square and 100 West Concord street near  
Shawmut avenue. The Cazenovia street  
deal involves about \$12,400; the other  
two average about \$7500 each.

## CITY OF BOSTON BUYS LAND.

The city of Boston has purchased more  
than 6000 square feet of land in Rox-  
bury and Dorchester, which will be used  
for the improvement of highways in both  
cases. In Roxbury, South Huntington  
avenue will be widened, and in Dorches-  
ter, the Ashmont street extension will be  
lengthened.

Adjoining the plot in Dorchester just  
acquired by the city, Harvard University  
has taken title to ground in the  
immediate vicinity of land it already  
owns. This gives Harvard a large square  
tract, with an extensive frontage on  
Washington street and Ashmont street  
extension.

## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT  
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms, in  
Missouri and eastern Kansas;  
work above the amount of the loan;  
interest collected and remitted; insurance  
on buildings renewed and taxes on farms  
investigated without expense or trouble to  
the individual; office in Boston; all  
over southern and western Texas; 20,000  
homesteads visited; Texas in January;  
water company; colonization tract; 100  
acres; COMPTON & MOORE, Moore bldg.  
San Antonio, Tex.

## CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

3245 CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO, Ill.  
Six and seven room flats; modern; steam  
heat; private entrance; adults.

## TO LET

SOUTHPARK, L. I., N. Y.  
In first-class neighborhood, opposite Ho-  
tel Irving; suite of five rooms and bath;  
with porch; 12 rooms; wide piazza, bath, laundry;  
handsome dining room; light and airy;  
stable for 2 horses; 7 acres land; fruit  
trees; asparagus bed, berry bushes, grass  
land; all in good condition. Address E. 30,  
Monitor Office.

## WINTHROP BEACH

WILLLET furnished house 10 rms. to  
a family during absence June 12 to  
Sept. 12. INA E. WHITE, Tel. 202-2 Wm.

1100 CUMBERLAND st., Suite 2. De-  
sirable farm house; 12 rooms; may be ren-  
ted all or in part; 2 doors from Huntington  
Ave. Address N. 25, Monitor Office.

TO LET—Suite of 5 rooms and maid's  
room; very desirable location near Fen-  
way. 109 Gainsborough st., Suite 1.

## ROOM AND BOARD

ONE nicely furnished sunny room, private  
family, elevated apartment, near Hir-  
ingdale drive, \$6 weekly. L. 2093 Metropoli-  
tan bldg., 39-44 East 31st st., New York.

## 65 WESTLAND AVE.

Suite 3—three  
sunny rooms and bath; up 1 flight; all  
modern improvements. Apply R. S.  
BARTLET, 1100 CUMBERLAND st., Suite 2.

ROOMS, double and single; private baths;  
excellent home cooking. Miss D. E.  
TUTHILL, 39-44 East 31st st., New York.
THE IROQUOIS, 1410 M st., Washington,  
D. C.; high-class furnished rooms; trans-  
ients and tourists. IRENE SHAFFER.
HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 58—Furnished  
single rooms; hot and cold water; private  
baths; references required.
58 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.—Desirable  
single rooms; hot and cold water. Re-  
sponsible.

## MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY  
moved promptly by YOUNDEN, SMITH &  
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## TYPEWRITERS

KEE LOX CARBON  
Send for free sample. KEE  
LOX MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

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THE PRINCIPAL, Principal Park, St. Louis, Mo.  
An educational institution for boys and  
girls, private, public and kindergarten;  
primary, grammar and academic  
grades; manual training and household  
technique; cadet organization with military  
drill; the best. Day and evening; 1000  
children; 1000 square feet. For children  
of Christian Scientists only. Waiting list.  
E. BUSSELL FIELD, Sec'y.

## MANOR SCHOOL

STAMFORD, Conn.—A  
boarding school for boys; graduates in  
nearly every college and technical school;  
beautiful location; excellent equipment;  
junior department; 750. Information  
terms, address Head Master, Manor School,  
Stamford, Conn.

## THE ALLEN SCHOOL

For boys, West Newton, Mass., Box X.  
College preparation. Certificates given.  
Junior department. Attached director. Illus-  
trated catalogue describes special features.

## PUBLIC STENOGRAHHER

E. MABEL FLOOD  
PUBLIC STENOGRAHHER: typewriting,  
multigraphing. 320 Broadway, room 822,  
NEW YORK CITY. Tel. 1476 Worth.

## MONITOR SCRAP BOOK

NAPLES TO LONDON  
LONDON TO NAPLES FOUR...  
Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London, etc.  
Special parties for Scientists. S. H. LONG-  
LEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.  
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you information as to terms.

YOUR interests are well served when  
they are advertised on The Monitor's  
classified page:

Send in your advertisement and  
the response will please you



The Thurman Portable Electric  
Vacuum Cleaner in Operation.  
Used by Principia School,  
St. Louis.

## AGENTS WANTED

We will send you a little  
booklet telling all about the  
Machine upon request.

## General Compressed Air &amp; Vacuum Machinery Company

4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

MISS RHEIN, PIANIST.

Teacher, accompanist, pianoforte tuner. 30  
St. Stephen st. Tel. 4080-2 B. H.

## TRAVEL

EUROPE

70 TOURS, deLuxe and  
Vacation, for 1909;

Cover All Europe

**S150 to \$105**

All Traveling Expenses  
Included.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON

New York 4 offices, Bos-  
ton, Philadelphia, Chi-  
cago, Montreal, Toronto,  
San Francisco; 145 Of-  
fices abroad.

Cook's Travelers' Cheques are Good Every-  
where.

## NAPLES TO LONDON

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Special parties for Scientists. S. H. LONG-  
LEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.

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## ARTS

THE NEWEST and best in post cards.

Beautiful designs for Easter.

Illustrated catalogue and samples FREE. Send name  
and address. N. MOTT, 27 and 29 W. 23d  
st., New York.

## BALL-HOLD NOVELTY CO.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

A DUSTLESS house with the wonderful  
chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans  
and polished; perfect; injures nothing;  
no dust in the air; no noise; with which  
postpaid 25c; your address for particulars;  
agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS,  
1104 Federal st., Boston, Mass.
COAL AND WOOD—12 bushes kindling  
wood. \$1. RESCUE MISSION, 63 W. Ded-  
ham st. Tel. Tre. 733-1.

## ARTS

THE NEWEST and best in post cards.

Beautiful designs for Easter.

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st., New York.

## BALL-HOLD NOVELTY CO.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

# Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

## TRADING MOSTLY IN THE LOW-PRICED NEW YORK STOCKS

New High Records Are Made by Some of the Issues—Selling Movement Causes a Rather Sharp Reaction.

## LAKE COPPER IS UP

The New York market was narrow and prices were generally firm in the early trading today. The course of the market for some days past has been a surprise to the old timers. The manner in which stocks have ignored what would be generally regarded as unfavorable news has been a puzzle to many traders. The reason given is that the favorable developments far outweigh the unfavorable and that in view of the prosperity which the country is certain to enjoy during the coming summer and the remainder of the year prices naturally should seek a higher level.

That the short interest has had much to do with the high prices at which some of the leading issues have been selling is quite certain. Reading, for example, selling today at 133 1/4, is the highest it has touched on this movement and the heavy trading in the stock at the higher level is attributed to the extensive covering of the shorts. The sales in this issue for some time past have amounted to considerably more than 100,000 a day. The settlement of the miners' troubles which is in sight brought the shorts to "time."

Missouri Pacific's excellent earnings statement was largely responsible for the advance made by that issue from 69 1/2 at the opening to 70 1/2 during the first hour. Mexican Central was again a feature today, advancing from 22 at the opening to 22 1/2 on rather active buying. Interborough Metropolitan preferred rose to 40, a point above last night's closing price. General Electric was strong, advancing from 153 1/2 to 156. There also were sales of this stock on the local market.

Eric was easier around 25 1/2 and 25 3/4. It is thought that the company will soon be out of its financial troubles and another market will then have been eliminated. American Steel Foundries new opened an eighth higher at 37 and advanced to 37 1/2. Wabash preferred was firm around 47 1/2, an advance of a quarter over last night's closing. Union Pacific opened 5% higher at 181 1/4, but shaded off to 180 1/2 during the forenoon. Chicago & Alton, which had a big rise yesterday, advanced a point further this forenoon to 70 1/2.

On the Boston market some irregularity in price movements was apparent. Arizona Commercial was up a half at 36 and advanced to 37. Mohawk was weak, declining from 64 at the opening to 63 in the early trading. North Butte opened unchanged at 69 1/2, advanced a quarter and reacted to 69 1/2. American Pneumatic was off a quarter at 83 1/4 and then declined fractionally. Lake Copper was conspicuously strong, opening 3/4 higher at 18 and advancing to 18 1/2. Wolverine at 143 was up 2 points. Calumet & Arizona advanced a point to 102. Shoe Machinery common at 57 was up 1/4. Toward noon both markets showed a general upward tendency. In New York particular attention was paid to the low priced issues. Toward midday a selling movement started and in the early afternoon many New York stocks lost their early gains and some were selling fractionally under the opening quotations.

The heavy selling of Chicago & Alton during the forenoon carried the price down to 68. Losses were sustained by some of the other leaders, while fractional gains were made by a few. Mexican Central sold above 23 in the late afternoon. Wabash preferred advanced above 48. The Boston market ruled quiet.

## NEW EQUIPMENT FOR RAILROADS

The following have ordered cars from the American Car & Foundry Company: The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, 10 cars, and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, 5 coaches. The Pullman Company has received an order for 9 baggage cars and 4 coaches from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. The Conestoga Traction Company of Lancaster, Pa., has contracted for 18 interurban cars. The Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company is having 15 cars built in its own shops. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company has ordered 14 locomotives, the Iowa Central Railroad Company 12, the Louisiana & Pacific Railroad Company 3 and the Pacific Lumber Company 1 locomotive.—The Railroad Age Gazette.

### HARRIMAN'S PLANS.

OMAHA—Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Harriman lines, said: "The Harriman lines will build extensions in the West, just as far as conditions will permit. Mr. Harriman is a progressive man and will build lines wherever the conditions warrant. It is now his intention to build double track between Omaha and Ogallala and grading will soon begin west of Watson's ranch near Kearney, the present end of the double track system in Nebraska."

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Copper	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Car & Foundry	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am Inv Securities	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Locomotive	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2
Am Small & Re	86	86	85 1/2	86
Am Small & Re pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am St & Fr new	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Am sugar	100 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am Tobacco pf	95	95	94 1/2	95
Anacondas	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	42
Atchison	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison pf	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
At Coast Line	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Balt & Ohio	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Ba Transp	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Canadian Pa.	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Con Leather	102	102	102	102
Ches & Ohio	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Chi & Alton	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi & Alton pf	75	76 1/2	75	76 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Col Southern	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Con Gas	132 1/2	133	132	133
Del & Hudson	177	177	176	176
Denver & Rio G	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Eric	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gt Nor pf	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Gt Nor pf	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Illinois Cent	144	144	144	144
Inter-Met pf	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kan City So	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kansas & Texas	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Louis & Nash	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Mem Cent pf	22	23 1/2	22	23 1/2
Missouri Pa.	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Nat Lead	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
N Y Central	127	127	127	127
N Y H & H	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Nor & Western	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Northern Pa.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Northwestern	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
Pennsylvania	132	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
People's Gas	112	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Pressed St Car	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pullman	171	171 1/2	171	171 1/2
Reading	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Republic Steel	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rock Island pf	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Sloss-Shef S & L	72	72	72	72
Southern Pacific	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Southwestern	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
St Paul	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Texas Pacific	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
Union Pacific	181 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
U S Rubber pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Steel pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Wabash pf	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Western Union	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

### BONDS.

	Opening	High	Low
Am T & T conv	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
Atchison gen 4%	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4%	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Den & Rio Grande fd	94	94	94
Eric ex A	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Eric B	61	61	61
Interboro-Met 4 1/2%	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Japan 4 1/2%	85	85	85
Japan 4 1/2%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 new	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penn 4 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Penn 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Penn 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Reading 4 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Rock Island 4 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Rock Island 5 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U P ex 4s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Wabash 4 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
Wisconsin Cent 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Opening	Bid	Asked	Closing
2 registered...	101 1/2	102	101 1/2
10 1/2	101 1/2	102	101 1/2
2 registered...	101	101 1/2	101 1/2
10 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds...	100	100	100
4 registered...	119	119 1/2	119
do coupon...	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Panama 25...	101	101 1/2	101
Panama 1988...	101	101 1/2	101
Dist Col 4 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philipine 4%	100	100	100

\*Ex-dividend.

### WARE'S LETTER TO THE DIRECTORS

George L. Ware has addressed a communication to the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company relative to the proposed bond issue, in which he makes these suggestions:

"That the issue be open to competitive bidding by means of an advertised call for sealed proposals (full description of the issue and directions for bidding being obtainable on application); that each bid

